

Donconformist.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 709.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONFERENCE of the LIBERATION SOCIETY.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 7th and 8th.
APPOINTMENTS of DELEGATES not yet reported must be notified on MONDAY next, at the latest.

The PUBLIC SOIREE in connexion with the Conference will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8th, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS. Tickets of admission (1s. 6d. each) may be obtained at the Offices; Messrs. Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Mr. Gooch's, 55, King William-street, London-bridge; and will also be forwarded by post.

Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Dr. Halley, Rev. Dr. Archer, J. H. Tillett, Esq. (of Norwich), F. A. Sargood, Esq. (late of Australia), and the Rev. A. M. Henderson, have already engaged to be present at the Soirée, and the attendance of other members of Parliament and Country Delegates is also anticipated.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., will Preside.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

LAST WEEKS.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

NOTICE.—This Institution will be continued OPEN FOR ONLY A FEW WEEKS LONGER.

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ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS of this Chapel (Rev. Edward White's) will be preached next TUESDAY, June 7. In the Morning by Dr. JAMES HAMILTON, of Regent's-square. In the Evening, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN.

Service in Morning at Twelve o'clock; in Evening at Seven.

PECKHAM-RYE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NUNHEAD.

The SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Opening of the above place of Worship will be held (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1859, when the Rev. A. M. HENDERSON will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., in the Evening. Service to commence in the Morning at Twelve o'clock, in the evening at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, 12th June, 1859, TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Rev. F. W. GUINNESS. Service to commence in the Morning at Eleven o'clock; in the Evening at Half-past Six o'clock.

A collection will be made at the close of each Service in aid of the Building Fund.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL and SCHOOLS, CHURCH-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

Rev. Dr. HEWLETT, Pastor.
A BAZAAR, under the Patronage of the LADY MAYORESS and Lady MORTON PETO, will be held, JUNE 28th and 29th, in BARNSBURY HALL, UPPER-STREET, ISLINGTON.

The profits arising from sales to be devoted to the Building Fund.

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Miss Bennett, 49, Gibson-square.

Mrs. Boatwright, 10, Mary-street, Arlington-square.

Mrs. Deering, 12, Penton-street, Pentonville.

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Miss Evans, 4, Clarendon-villas, Lower-road.

Mrs. Hill, 32, Bridport-place, Hoxton.

Mrs. Howlett, 2, Bridge-square, Bow-road.

Mrs. Mott, 3, Barnsbury-terrace, Liverpool-road.

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The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, June 3rd, at the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL. The Chair to be taken at One o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to the Institution will be received by Messrs. Williams, Jackson, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., Birchington-lane, Bankers to the Charity; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Mr. Bayly, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street; and by Mrs. Hunt, the Secretary.

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May, 1859.

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[COPY.]

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VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 709.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A BLACK-LETTER VISITATION CHARGE.

AN old gentleman has been lecturing upon an old subject in a very old style. The old gentleman is the Venerable the Archdeacon of London—the subject is Church-rates—the style that of Queen Anne's time. The place in which this lecture, in the shape of a visitation charge, was read, appropriately enough, was the Church of St. Sepulchre, and the audience, of course, consisted chiefly of the City clergy. The production, as reported in the *Times* of Saturday, is highly diverting and, withal, instructive—but in a sense which, we suspect, our archidiaconal teacher was far from intending.

Considering the doleful tone which pervades the charge, few things that we have seen and can remember surpass it in the drollery of its effect. It would be very much like one of those toads sometimes found by sawyers in "heart of oak," only, in addition to being highly curious, it has about it modern pretensions which make it extremely ludicrous. And it is laughable only because it is so solemnly ridiculous—so utterly and yet so unconsciously out of tune with the thoughts and feelings of the age. We once saw a lady of uncertain age sit down, in quick response to the invitation of cruel friends, to the piano, and heard her attempt a popular song. To say that she had no idea of what a chord is, or wherein one musical sound differs from another, would be a mild description of her defect in this line—and had she been in the smallest degree aware that she could neither play nor sing, we should have listened to her in suppressed pain. But the contrast between her grand air and her performance—between the obtrusive evidence she displayed of luxurious self-satisfaction, and the proof which rang in one's ears that she had never become acquainted with the mysterious "concord of sweet sounds," was so violent, so surprising, so utterly beyond the probabilities of the social circle, as to convulse us with laughter, and send us in eager quest of some out-of-the-way place where we could roar without giving offence. The Archdeacon's discourse moves us in the same way. At first, we could not believe that the old gentleman was serious, so absurdly fanciful were his facts, and so out-of-date his assumptions—but when the conviction slowly crept into our minds that he positively believed what he was saying, and had no suspicion that the world around him had almost forgotten that such things had ever been articles of faith, the effect was irresistible, and we thought that, as with donkeys (at least according to popular report) so with the pretensions of ecclesiastics, no man ever saw one dead.

Where has the Archdeacon been living for the last twenty or thirty years? In the crypt of his cathedral? His charge is like a potato-shoot that has grown in a dark cellar—not a streak of colour is there in it to bear witness to the action of light. He comes out of his peaceful obscurity like a boy in his great-grandfather's attire, and he parades himself in the faded and frowsy garments with a simplicity of unconsciousness

that he is making a fool of himself exquisitely piquant. Never did the fat negro King of the Mosquito Indians, when dressed in an old military coat, into the sleeves of which he had tucked his legs, and the breast of which he had buttoned up behind, assume a graver dignity, nor provoke more irrepressible mirth. Archdeacons, we believe, belong to that somewhat diminishing class who "forget nothing, and learn nothing." Their motto is, "As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be." At any rate, this is the case with the Archdeacon of London. He does not seem to be aware that the little clerical circle in which he moves round with so much regularity is not the great world. He doesn't suspect that dried ecclesiastical axioms have been generally found to be as indigestible as they are unpalatable—and that none but very old ladies and very young ones think of swallowing them now-a-days. They don't suit the wear and tear of actual life. They have gone out of demand with a good many other toughish articles of diet. You may find them in dusty old folios, but for all practical purposes they are obsolete.

If any of our readers would care to see a string of the very oldest assumptions which cleric audacity has relied upon in the Church-rate controversy, he will find them neatly strung together in the Archdeacon's charge. There they all are, just as of yore, when an ignorant world took them for veritable jewels. And although they have been one by one tested, and, in the face of the public, proved to be nothing but old-world trumpery, they are paraded with as much confidence as ever. The Archdeacon, we suppose, was in his crypt, when his beads were pronounced worthless in the House of Commons—and, in his charming ignorance of the world and simplicity of belief, he wears them as pearls, and expects them to excite admiration. It is Rip Van Winckle over again. The venerable Archdeacon thinks he laid himself down to sleep only last night, whereas it was fifty years ago. His visitation charge ought to be printed in black-letter, and deposited in the "old curiosity shop."

We hope the City clergy will not be grieved to hear that this is just the style of thing which suits us "rebellious and factious" political Dissenters. Can't they let us have a little more of it? It has a marvellous enlightening effect upon the educated, but non-clerical understanding. It acts as a dose of bitters before dinner—quickens the appetite for the plain reason we are wont to set before the public. Nothing could be better on the eve of a Church-rate debate than a charge like this—we wish that the whole House of Commons could but be assembled to hear it. Ecclesiastical gibberish prepares men to relish common sense. Yes! we like the style of this production. It is as dry, dogmatic, and abusive as a pluralist can produce. There is something eminently instructive in being taken to task by a clergyman who holds five appointments and pockets 6,550*l.* a-year of public money, for allowing worldly motives to get the better of our religion, and something specially soothing in being charged with robbery of the Church, because a majority of Englishmen have made up their minds to get rid of an odious and, confessedly, an unnecessary exaction. Archdeacon Hale, we hope, will follow up every election, and, better still, every vote of the House of Commons for Abolition, by a similar effusion. It will make more converts than any argument we can adduce.

The cream of the joke, however, is to be found in the practical proposal which the charge recommends. According to the Archdeacon nothing would be easier than a settlement of this question. If the House of Commons would but make the Church its paramount concern, and subordinate all questions of policy to ecclesiastical pretensions, they would devise some powerful machinery to bear upon landlords, leaving them to prey upon their tenants by raising their rents. "If the sky were to fall we should catch larks." Only think of this old gentleman coming out with such a proposition at this time of day! He almost seems to regret the passing away of the

powers of which the Church in ancient time made such tyrannical use—else he might just as suitably have proposed to lay recusant parishes under an interdict. Does he not know that legislative wisdom in England usually addresses itself, not to ifs, but to facts, as they stand? What rational purpose will his maundering serve, when the constituencies of the kingdom have declared that Church-rates shall be abolished? Does Archdeacon Hale fancy himself competent to preach back the advancing tide with his solemn humdrum? Does he really hope to scare the nation out of its decision by holding up the Liberation Society as a portent of the times? Above all, does he expect to overturn the conclusion at which all men of common judgment have arrived regarding the nuisance of Church-rates, by ramming down to the tail of his charge the explosive cry, "No Established Church, no Throne"? Dear deluded old gentleman! So very innocent, and yet so supremely ridiculous! In pity to yourself and your cloth, to say nothing of the cause you advocate, hasten back to your cloisters, and hide your wisdom from a scoffing world? Persuade yourself that you have only cast pearls before swine. Be content to remain Rector of Cripplegate, Canon of St. Paul's, Archdeacon of London, Almoner of St. Paul's, and Master of the Charterhouse, and to receive the pleasant income which these varied appointments bring you! Do not crave further labours! Leave Church-rates to their doom, and be thankful that, for the present, your dignities and emoluments are generously spared! Be as silent as you can, lest you should attract more attention than would be pleasant!

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

As but a few days remain in which appointments of Delegates can be made, we trust that it is not needful to urge that not an hour should be lost in making the requisite arrangements in cases where it is intended that there shall be representation, but where there has been unavoidable delay. We are glad to learn that notifications of appointments are hourly coming in, but hope that the number will be greatly increased by Monday next, when the Conference roll will be completed.

Public meetings for the appointment of Delegates are being held at several places this week. The secretary was at Brighton on Monday. Dr. Foster is to address an audience at Chatham, on Thursday, and at Craven Chapel schools, on Friday. On Monday, Mr. Kearley attended a meeting in the Rev. Andrew Reed's school, at Bedford New Town, and on Thursday is to give an address at Maze Pond school. Last night a meeting was held at Camberwell-green school. To-night there is to be a meeting at Hackney, and to-morrow night at Myddelton Hall, Islington.

We are asked to acquaint the Delegates already, or who may yet be, appointed, that they will receive their cards of admission, with all the requisite instructions, on Saturday morning; but we may repeat that the Conference will assemble at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday morning, when the business will commence at eleven o'clock; that the Delegates will dine together in the afternoon and resume business at six; the third sitting being on Wednesday, at eleven o'clock. Those of the Society's friends who wish to be spectators and auditors, can obtain cards of admission to the Conference.

We hope that there will be a large attendance of the Society's friends at the *soirée* on Wednesday evening; and, having regard to the warmth of the weather, we congratulate the Executive on having secured so spacious and airy a place of meeting as the Freemasons' Hall. What with the meeting of friends, the report of the three years' proceedings, the information which will be afforded respecting the Conference, and the addresses of the Society's

leading supporters, we anticipate that the occasion will prove both gratifying and stimulating.

Up to yesterday morning we understand that there had been made up the following list of

DELEGATES ALREADY APPOINTED.

BAPTIST UNION.	DOVER.
Rev. J. H. Hinton, B.A.	Rev. Thomas Briggs.
Mr. Wm. Heaton.	Mr. J. R. Leonard.
WEST RIDING CONGREGATIONAL UNION.	IPSWICH.
Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.	Mr. John Neve.
Rev. J. R. Campbell, Bradford.	R. W. Bearer, Esq.
Thos. E. Plint, Esq., Leeds.	R. W. Lower, Esq.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	BOSTON.
Peter Carstairs, Esq.	Rev. Josh. Shaw.
Henry Angus, Esq.	H. Twelvrees, Esq.
BRADFORD.	HANLEY.
Titus Salt, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Pidduck, Esq.
James Law, Esq.	NORTH SHIELDS.
James Hanson, Esq.	Rev. R. Eckett, London.
DALKEITH.	Chas. Reed, Esq., London.
Mr. Edward Stow, London.	SOUTH SHIELDS.
LUTON.	J. Massingham, Esq.
Rev. T. Hands.	COTTENHAM.
S. Grundy, Esq.	Mr. John Mann.
DERBY.	CAMBRIDGE.
Rev. W. Griffith.	Mr. Wm. Bond.
R. W. Spurgeon, Esq.	Mr. J. H. Chaplin.
Rev. John Stevenson, M.A.	SAFFRON WALDEN.
Mr. John Liggins.	Rev. W. A. Gilson.
DORCHESTER.	Rev. J. L. Martin.
Matthew Devenish, Esq.	ANDOVER.
Wm. Vernon, Esq.	James Baker, Esq.
WALTHAMSTOWE.	Mr. John Preedy.
Rev. W. J. Hooper.	HEREFORD.
Mr. W. Whittingham.	E. Abley, Esq. (Mayor).
Ebenezer Clarke, Esq.	COLCHESTER.
ST. ALBANS.	Josh. Saville, Esq.
Mr. J. Edmondson.	Thomas Catchpool, Esq.
Mr. Josh. Wiles.	J. B. Harvey, Esq.
Mr. S. E. Wiles.	Thomas Barrett, Esq.
ESSEX.	Edgar Daniell, Esq.
Benjamin Scott, Esq.	S. Unwin, Esq.
James Dawson, Esq.	PLYMOUTH.
Rev. A. E. Lord.	Mr. Edward Arkell.
WYMOUTH.	Mr. John Edwards.
Rev. Wm. Lewis.	ABERDEEN.
NOTTINGHAM.	Rev. R. Ashton, London.
J. Bradley, Esq.	F. I. Sargood, Esq.
Alderman Vickers.	LONDON AND SUBURBS.
Rev. J. Matheson, B.A.	Rev. Edward White.
STAPLEHURST.	Mr. C. H. Elt.
Wm. Jull, Esq.	Mr. J. Symonds.
Mr. J. Jull.	Rev. H. Crossweller (Plumstead).
MANCHESTER.	Mr. W. Robson.
Sir James Watts, Knt.	Rev. E. Davies.
Rev. G. B. Bubier.	Mr. F. Baron.
Rev. Alex. M'Laren, B.A.	T. W. Tanner, Esq.
Rev. S. Clarkson.	(Greenwich).
Josh. Spencer, Esq.	Thomas Pellow, Esq.
Wm. Warburton, Esq.	Rev. John Russell.
LOUTH.	Rev. Charles Stovel.
J. B. Sharpley, Esq.	William Willis, Esq.
Mr. Simpson.	C. J. Foster, Esq., L.L.D.
Mr. W. Newman.	Vick Seymour, Esq.
BRAINTREE.	— Arundel, Esq.
Samuel Courtald, Esq.	Rev. J. Harcourt.
FAVERSHAM.	Mr. G. L. Turney.
Rev. W. B. Davies.	Mr. James Underwood.
Mr. F. W. Monk.	Mr. W. T. Marsh.
BANBURY.	Mr. Woodroffe.
Mr. R. A. Brooks.	LIVERPOOL.
Mr. Wm. Cubitt.	Mr. S. B. Jackson.
Ms. W. Payne.	Mr. Thomas Urquhart.
Mr. R. H. Rolls.	Mr. T. Jones.
Mr. G. V. Ball.	LEEK.
SHEFFIELD.	Mr. Josh. Nicholson.
Rev. H. G. Rhodes.	EAST KENT AND SUSSEX.
Wm. Hoole, Esq., London.	BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.
BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.	Rev. B. C. Etheridge.
Rev. T. Brooks.	BOUGHTON, HUNTS.
Mr. John Reynolds.	Potts Brown, Esq.
READING.	KETTERING.
Mr. Davies.	Rev. J. Mursell.
Mr. Milson.	MARKET HARBOUROUGH.
Mr. Lovejoy.	William Andrews, Esq.
HERTFORD.	Josh. Nunnally, Esq.
Mr. John Rose.	Thomas Pearson, Esq.
DORKING.	LEICESTER.
Mr. Charles Rose.	William Baines, Esq.
TOWCESTER.	George Vicars, Esq.
Mr. Samuel Sheppard.	Charles Billson, Esq.
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J. H. Tillett, Esq.	Rev. Johnson Barker.
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Rev. G. Gould.	Rev. J. Stevenson.
Mr. J. Copman, jun.	J. G. Turney, Esq.
J. C. Bunting.	Rev. G. Legge, L.L.D.
Josh. Smith.	Mr. John Stafford.
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Rev. D. Thomas.	Rev. Alex. King.
Rev. N. Haycroft.	Mr. W. Fillmer.
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T. G. Grundy, Esq.	J. H. Chaplin, Esq.
Mr. H. Ferris.	
BRILL.	
Mr. Thomas Barry.	
Mr. Wm. Parsons.	

THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

(From the Freeman.)

It is encouraging, if we cast a look at the Triennial Reports of the society, to notice its growth in public esteem, and in confidence in its own position. Constituted upon the freest conceivable basis, with every possible arrangement to prevent its becoming a mere metropolitan clique, it has, nevertheless, shown no distrust of its leaders, whose leadership was, indeed, purely that of devotion to their work. Many "respectable" persons feared at first to commit themselves with what they seemed to think

must prove a society of religious demagogues; angry Churchmen raised the cry which frightened some timid people of deploring "political dissent;" but they have lived to see the cry laughed at, as uttered by men whose Church is a mere political institution, and even Churchmen becoming ashamed that they may with more propriety be styled "political Churchmen." The irritation of Churchmen—the anger which all wrongdoers feel with those who expose them, the danger of arousing the Church to strengthen itself, and of exposing the feebleness of Dissent, were dreaded by others; but all will now confess that, whether Churchmen have been angry or not, and Dissenters feeble or strong, the principles of Dissenters have proved themselves mighty; have made themselves respected in proportion as Dissenters have made them known; and, that on no other subject, not relating wholly and directly to the pecuniary interests of men, has such a wonderful change of opinion taken place in the space of fifteen years. Voluntaryism has become the creed of thousands of Churchmen, from the son of the Premier, as we have reason to believe, to ordinary members of Parliament, and those who send them thither. It was to smooth the way for converts, and to put opponents more completely in the wrong, that in 1853 the society dropped its belligerent designation, and has since carried on its Anti-State Church operations under the benignant name of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. A liberation which the happy bondmen as much desire, as did landlords and farmers liberation from the Corn Laws; but, a liberation which those who live to enjoy it will confess to be one infinitely more worth having. The change of name was but an adoption as a name of the society's own proposal at the time of its formation in 1844, for its plan of operation was then headed, "Scheme of organisation to liberate religion in the British empire from State interference."

Perhaps another question may be asked—Why we are so desirous to secure an efficient representation at this Conference? A little consideration will, we think, convince all that it is really important. The last two or three elections especially, and the Church-rate controversy, have brought the society so much under the notice of members of Parliament, and through them of the leading statesmen, that we cannot now safely allow them to suppose that interest in the society's work is diminishing. The classes referred to will assuredly respect us in proportion as we respect ourselves. They have already marvelled to find the society's supporters and principles meeting them wherever they go; they will look with a scrutinising eye over the list of representatives, and, if it be numerous, and from all parts of the kingdom, they will not fail to feel as a Minister does in facing a deputation of a similar character. Well would it be if every Liberal member could know that some of his supporters were represented at the Conference. Besides the great general question, there are also several practical ones in a position which requires that Parliament should see that Dissenters do not mean to be trifled with. The Church-rate controversy must be near its settlement: an efficient Conference would go far to produce the impression we desire on that subject both with friends and foes. The Grammar Schools Bill is a very important one, and will require all the power Dissenters can use through the society in the battle with interested Churchmen; and the Bible monopoly, especially if Tories remain in office, will be prolonged, if possible, and the impending session is the one in which it must be abolished, or it will be renewed before Parliament meets next year. For every reason, therefore, general and special, we urge our friends to take immediate steps to appoint a delegate, should they not already have done so. One of themselves if practicable,—if not, names worthy of their confidence will be gladly suggested to them. But—there must be no time lost.

CLERICAL DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF CHURCH-RATES.

On Friday morning the Archdeacon of London held a visitation of the clergy of the city and archdeaconry of London, at St. Sepulchre's Church, Snow-hill. There was a very full attendance of clergy. Prayers having been read by the Rev. J. Jackson, M.A., vicar of St. Sepulchre's,

The Archdeacon of LONDON proceeded to deliver his charge to the clergy.

He said that in the middle of last month an address was presented to him from a body of clergy under his jurisdiction and others, asking him to convene a meeting of the clergy and laity to consider the present state of the Church-rate question, with a view to the maintenance of the present law, and to prevent the abolition of Church-rates. He had received a similar requisition from a large body of laymen, who desired to be united with the clergy in the furtherance of that important object. Such a united conference of clergy and laity was, indeed, a novel proceeding, but, being alive to the danger in which the Church of England had been placed by a vote of the House of Commons on the subject of Church-rates, and knowing that, unless Churchmen could be induced to make a bold stand against political Dissent in the House of Commons, the faith of the Church of England would soon cease to be recognised as the faith of the nation, he had expressed his readiness to preside over such a meeting as had been requested. The holding of the meeting has been postponed, in consequence of the unsettled state of the public mind arising out of the dissolution of Parliament at home and the expectation of war abroad. It was also suggested to him that if the proposed united deliberations of clergy and laity were permitted, he should avail himself of the opportunity afforded to him at his visitation for drawing

attention to the Church-rate question in connexion with the national Church. The national faith was that of the Church of England, and he had no hesitation in saying that it was received and professed by five-sixths of the people of this country. If any religious community in the world had the honour of being the teacher of Divine truth, that certainly belonged to the Church of England, for in no other Church, and in no sect, was such ample provision made for communicating to the people the whole will of God. All this was perpetuated by the national law, and by the Act of Uniformity, which was the keystone of our ecclesiastical fabric, the removal of which would be the downfall of the Established Church. He had thought it necessary to draw the attention of the clergy to the strength of the union, for he held very strong opinions upon the point, and he viewed with alarm any measures brought forward in Parliament to disturb or weaken that union. It was far from being the case, he believed, that all who voted in the House of Commons for the abolition of Church-rates intended to destroy the Church, but he believed that that design was in the hearts and minds of many of the advocates of that measure, and that there were many members of the Legislature who, under the pretence of reforming the Church, would reduce it to reliance upon the voluntary system, and have it counted one of many conflicting sects. The withdrawal of testamentary and matrimonial causes from the Ecclesiastical Courts was the first step to their abolition, and the abolition of Church-rates would be the first step to the destruction of the Church of England; for if these rates were abolished Dissenters would gain a great triumph, and the next thing they would insist upon would be freedom from State interference and control. The Church-rate gone, other attempts would be made, for there was evidently no such thing as finality in anything which was now called modern reform. The Archdeacon proceeded to state briefly the law of Church-rates. The Church of England, he conceived, had great reason to complain of the treatment she had received at the hands of her rulers, and it would seem as if in the nineteenth century it was a vain boast that the common law left no wrong without a remedy, for the powers of the law, through the intervention of the Court of Queen's Bench, to enforce Church-rates, were completely dormant. He believed that the resistance to Church-rates rested upon no ground of justice, for the rate was based upon the single principle that the Church was the national Church, and that all should contribute to its support. Tithes and Church-rates were dues of a definite and not an uncertain amount, for, although in one parish the repairs of the church might cost in one year more than in another, yet if they took one year with another they would find that the amount was about the same—so regular, indeed, that when a man was about to sell his land he could calculate with exactness the amount of the burdens on it. There was not a man who possessed property by inheritance, or lease, or purchase, who did not know before he obtained it that it was liable to Church-rates, and if it would be dishonest to withhold quit-rent from a landlord it would be equally dishonest to withhold Church-rates and tithes from the Church. These rates, it must be remembered, did not increase the incomes of the clergy, for they were raised by the laity, and disposed of by the laity chiefly among the tradespeople of the districts on which they were imposed. Of the amounts raised so small a portion was contributed by Dissenters that he believed that, except for the purpose of altering the English Constitution and separating the Church from the State, the idea of refusing a rate cheerfully paid in most parishes, and objected to only in a few, would never have received encouragement from English statesmen, nor would the members have voted for the abolition except to secure votes at an election. The Dissenters would have been powerless in Parliament on this question if it had not been for the support of members of our Church. If Churchmen had half the spirit of the late Mr. O'Connell, who did everything to aggrandise the Church of Rome, or if they were bound together by such a tie as joined the Roman Catholic party in Parliament, inducing them to give votes to any Government which would look with favour on Rome, there would be little danger to the national Church, little danger of any alteration in the principles and constitution with respect to national education or national religion. There would, moreover, be no concession in Parliament to a rebellious and factious minority. The remedy for the present difficulties with regard to Church-rates was easy if the Parliament were sincere in its desire to maintain the principle of Church-rates. The practical difficulty in making a rate now was in consequence of numbers, but that might be remedied if the monitions were addressed not to the occupiers but to the owners of property, leaving them to add the amount levied to their rent. The Church was politically weak, not because Churchmen were few in number, but because they were politically confident, relying upon the institutions of the country. When their opponents said they meant the Church no harm, some Churchmen were weak enough to believe it,—they believed that their intentions were sincere, and that their robbery of the Church was done with a good intent. He hoped the clergy would strenuously resist these attempts. He did not believe that the churches of England would be closed, or would fall to the ground; but he regarded this agitation on the subject of Church-rates as part of a great scheme for doing away with the Established Church of this country, and to place every sect at an equal severance from, or an equal connexion with, the State. Every attempt to secularise the education of the country was an attempt to get rid of the national Church. It would take a long time before the parochiality could be destroyed; but the abolition of Church-rates would be a very great step in that direction. The last Parliament expired with a bill in its hands most destructive to the Church. At present parochial and foundation schools were under the control of Churchmen; but this bill proposed to enact that, whenever there was no express provision to the contrary, Dissenters might be eligible to control them, and Dissenters to teach them. About six of our great public schools were graciously excluded from this provision. The promoters of that bill did not expect it would pass, but it was a straw thrown up into the air, the promoters wishing to see whether its provisions were in accordance with the views of those who hope to be intrusted with the reins of power. There was danger, and wherever Churchmen saw danger there must they establish their defence. States and Governments seldom cared for religion, except when they were in danger, and then they did not care what faith they supported so long as they could

protect themselves. Men now felt that there was danger both to the Church and to the State, for the democratic element in our constitution was alarmingly powerful; not only the Parliament but the Cabinet was open to popular leaders, who disliked anything that savoured of aristocracy; and these men could never be trustworthy supporters of the throne. He was glad that so many of the laity of that archdeaconry had determined upon coming forward in the present crisis to the support of the Church. In thus addressing the clergy he knew he was laying himself open to the charge of acting rather as a politician than as a minister of the Church, but he was content to endure anything in the defence of the national religion, and to secure the permanence of the English Church. Dissent was more a political than a religious association, and when men combined to destroy the Church, what blame could attach to Churchmen if they combined to resist such an attempt? A society existed in this metropolis, the avowed object of which was to bring about the separation of Church and State. It distributed tracts and pamphlets, and had paid agents over the country, and their operations must be resisted, particularly when it was seen that they had a powerful influence in Parliament. He (the Archdeacon) felt sorry to be obliged to take part in a public movement, but when the clergy and laity asked him to sanction their consultations, he should betray a sacred cause if he did not respond cheerfully to their request. He trusted that other archdeacons would follow the example, for he might remind them that as in former times it was said, "No Bishop, no King," there was now too much truth in the anticipation, "No Established Church, no Throne."

The clergy separated immediately after the delivery of the charge.

THE NEW MEDIEVAL CHURCH IN WESTMINSTER.

The church in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, which in its way is one of the most magnificent religious edifices ever erected in England, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Saturday. It is erected in the mediæval style, peculiar to the High Church party. Owing to the artistic skill and taste which have been employed in the building and decoration of the church, and the grandeur of the idea which it was meant to embody in an enduring form, its progress has been watched with feelings of curiosity, and its completion may be said to constitute an important event in the history of the ecclesiastical architecture of England.

It was to combine all the beauties of St. Boniface in Munich, St. Clotilde in Paris, and the new Royal Chapel in Berlin, and, in fact, the declarations of its projectors seemed as if intended to excite attention; if not to challenge criticism. The foundation stone was laid by Dr. Pusey so far back as November, 1850, but after the buildings were roofed in and the larger proportion of the expenses incurred their further progress was delayed for several years in consequence of the want of funds to complete the internal fittings and decorations. The site was purchased and its legal expenses defrayed at a cost of 10,000*l.*, by Mr. Beresford Hope; and from the circumstance that the whole of the expenditure has been administered by that gentleman, and that, besides being solely responsible for a prominent part of the ornamentation, he has exercised a control over the entire works, he has been generally regarded as the real proprietor of the church until it was recently conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners previous to receiving consecration. The total cost of the edifice may be stated at 60,000*l.*, of which about a half was contributed in one princely donation by Mr. Henry Tritton, the banker. Another gentleman subscribed 4,000*l.*, and the rest was obtained in subscriptions varying from 100*l.* to as many pence. It has not, therefore, been found necessary to apply to any society or public fund for assistance, and although a sum of 3,000*l.* is still wanted for the organ, bells, and furnishing the clergy houses, there is reason to hope that the offertory on Saturday and throughout the present week will supply more than the requisite amount. We may also mention that, in addition to the money subscriptions, some of the interior fittings and decorations are the gifts of individuals. The whole of the baptistry was an offering of the Marquis of Sligo, and a portion of the stained glass in the south aisle was furnished by the Ladies Howard, daughters of the Earl of Wicklow, and by Mr. Richards, the incumbent.

Every portion of the interior is profusely and richly decorated, and it is some time before the visitor, dazzled by the variety and brilliancy of the colours so lavishly displayed on every side, is able to fix his attention upon the architectural details of the building. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. The length of the nave is sixty-three feet six inches, and of the chancel thirty-eight feet six inches. Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of the architecture is the extent to which many materials, such as English marbles and alabaster, that are not ordinarily used for such purposes, have been employed, both in the construction and decoration of the church.

The Bishop delivered a sermon, in which he attacked the forms and ceremonies which will probably characterise the worship that will be adopted in this church. God grant (said the right rev. prelate in conclusion) that those who are appointed to minister in this church may, through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, so conduct their ministrations and so teach the Gospel of our Lord that such teachings may be based alone upon the doctrines contained in the Scriptures, and that in this enlightened age no Christian community may be bound by any fetters that are not of His own imposing. (The sermon was listened to with profound attention, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated.)

EXTRAORDINARY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TRACTARIANISM.

It appears that the vestry of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, of which the rector is the Rev. Bryan King, who with his curates are ultra-Tractarians, have recently elected the Rev. Hugh Allen lecturer. Being duly licensed by the Bishop of London, the rev. gentleman entered upon his new

duties on Sunday afternoon week. The *Record* thus notices the extraordinary proceedings that took place:—

"The church was," it is said, "besieged long before the doors were open by upwards of 3,000 persons of both sexes, among which were the vestrymen, the churchwardens, overseers, and all the parish officers of St. George's, many of the vestry of Whitechapel, and others. When the doors were opened, the rush was tremendous, and, in a few minutes, every part of the sacred edifice was filled with an anxious congregation. The altar fittings and crosses were universally disapproved of, and whispers were passed among the congregation, 'Are these fit emblems for a Protestant church?' One of the curates was seated at the lower part of the steps leading to the pulpit, and an opposition to the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Allen was at once suspected. All were on the tiptoe of expectation, when the Rev. Mr. Allen made his appearance. He walked down one of the side aisles towards the vestry-room, and found it locked. He had brought his own gown with him, and he robed himself in the church, and proceeded towards the pulpit. His course was interrupted by the curate, who intimated that he had no right to the use of the pulpit without the consent of the rector, and could not be allowed to preach. The rev. gentleman produced his license, and quietly expostulated, but in vain, and a great portion of the congregation commenced hissing, and called out 'Shame.' The female portion of the congregation became alarmed, and many ladies in the gallery fainted. The churchwardens expostulated with the curate, and some high words were said to have been exchanged. The Rev. Mr. Allen, not being able to obtain access to the pulpit, was invited by the churchwardens to the reading-desk, and immediately went there. On a remark being made by the curate that the Litany had not been read, the Rev. Mr. Allen commenced it, and delivered the beautiful language of this portion of the Church Service in a very clear and impressive manner, the congregation devoutly joining in the responses. The usual prayers followed, and an intimation was then given to the Rev. Mr. Allen that the curate was no longer keeping guard over the pulpit, and he immediately left the reading-desk, ascended to the pulpit, and read the Bishop's licence, authorising him to act as the afternoon lecturer of the parish of St. George, Middlesex, commonly called St. George-in-the-East. He then delivered a short, eloquent, and practical sermon, which was listened to with breathless attention. It was thought the sermon would terminate the service, but it was not so. The Rev. Mr. Allen read the Thirty-nine Articles, and on his arriving at the twenty-second, relating to the 'Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardons, worshipping and adoration, as well of images as of reliques, and also invocation of saints, is a fond thing vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God,' a murmur of approbation was heard; and the same manifestation of feeling was evinced, and looks of congratulation and satisfaction were exchanged, when the reverend gentleman read the twenty-eighth article, that 'Transubstantiation in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture.' At the termination of Divine service, the Rev. Mr. Allen earnestly requested the congregation to leave the church immediately, and as quietly and reverentially as possible, and proceed at once to their homes. His request was complied with, and in about fifteen minutes the church was empty. The churchwardens retired into the vestry-room in the course of the service, the door was locked upon them by the curate, and they were prisoners for some time."

THE SCOTCH ECCLESIASTICAL ASSEMBLIES.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland met at Edinburgh on the 19th of May, and are now about to terminate their sittings.

The Assembly of the Established Church was last week occupied with two important cases—one the introduction of alleged innovations in the forms of public worship, and the other a case arising under the Scotch Benefices Act. The first case is one that has excited very great attention and interest, as a bold attempt to introduce some semi-Anglican usages into a Presbyterian church, and the result of the debate in the supreme ecclesiastical court in permitting, though not sanctioning several of those usages, is a somewhat significant fact. The Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, Minister of Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, has within the last two years introduced the following variations from established and general Presbyterian practice in the worship of his congregation; namely, standing instead of sitting during psalmody, and kneeling instead of standing during prayer, the reading of written instead of the utterance of extempore prayers, the commencement of the service with prayer instead of psalmody, the responsive amen by the congregation at the close of each portion or fragment of the prayer. He is also the author of a published form of prayer which has been used by himself and other ministers officiating for him in public worship. For these diversities he was lately taken to task by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, who, after receiving the report of a committee on the subject, by a majority recommended the discontinuance of the new postures in worship, and enjoined the discontinuance of the alterations in the form of worship. This judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and came up to the Assembly on appeal from these inferior courts. After a lengthened pleading, in which Dr. Lee defended the practices he had introduced as being Scriptural and reasonable and within the liberties of the Church, and, in particular, more conformable than the existing usages to the directory of public worship, passed by the Westminster Assembly in 1641, and which was still the existing written law of the Church, the Assembly by a majority of 140 to 110 (the minority being for a wider disapproval) simply enjoined Dr. Lee to discontinue the use of his book of prayer in divine service, and to conform in offering up prayer to the

present ordinary practice of the Church, the effect of the judgment being to leave him at liberty to continue the other changes he had introduced. Dr. Lee acquiesced in and promised obedience to the judgment. During the hearing of the case the Assembly hall was crammed to excess, and the judgment was received with a degree of applause seldom equalled in an ecclesiastical court.

The other case referred to was that of Kildalton. The Rev. Angus Macintyre, minister of Kinalloch-spelvie, in the island of Mull, received a presentation from the Crown to the vacant parish of Kildalton, also a Gaelic-speaking parish in the island of Islay (Hebrides). A considerable number of the parishioners objected to the settlement, and a lengthened process took place before the presbytery of Islay and Jura, the result of which was to sustain the objections, which were chiefly applicable to the presenter's sermons and prayers. The presenter appealed to the Assembly, who, after hearing counsel on both sides, dismissed the appeal by a majority of 102 to 95, and the presentation therefore falls to the ground. The merits of the sermons evoked great difference of opinion among the rev. doctors, some declaring them to be rambling, incoherent, and disconnected, and others that they were well arranged, vigorous, sound, and practical.

In a discussion on the Annuity-tax, there were some slight signs of yielding the obnoxious impost. The majority appeared to be in favour of a compromise, based on the retention of the number of Ministers at present existing, and of the stipends at the average of the last seven years. The Assembly also adopted a resolution against lay preaching.

THE FREE CHURCH.

The Assembly of the Free Church met on the same day as its rival. The Moderator was Principal Cunningham, Lord Panmure seconding his nomination in a speech of warm eulogium. The report on the funds of the Free Church shows an increase over that of last year. It was reported that the following large sums had been raised for the various objects of the Free Church during the year 1858-59; Sustentation fund, 110,435*l.*; building fund, 41,179*l.*; congregational fund, 94,481*l.*; missions and education, 55,896*l.*; miscellaneous, 41,384*l.*; total, 343,374*l.*

Dr. Begg brought up the report of a committee on the dwellings of the working classes, bearing on the prevalence of illegitimacy in Scotland. It showed that the unmarried of both sexes are crowded together like beasts into "bothies." The report was received, and the committee reappointed.

One of the cases before the Free Church Assembly was the occasion of considerable controversy. The Free Church minister of Tongue had refused baptism to the child of one George Mackenzie, on the ground, as Mackenzie alleged, that he had sent his children to the Established Church school, instead of the school opened by the Free Church. The minister responded that it was owing to false statements of the reasons given by Mackenzie for sending his children to the one school instead of to the other that he refused the ordinance. The Assembly sustained the appeal of Mackenzie, after declaring that a "member of this Church preferring to send his children to the Established Church schools rather than to the Free Church schools is no valid ground for refusing the ordinance of baptism to his child."

An overture, signed by a large number of members, asking the Assembly to welcome Mr. Brownlow North as an Evangelist, was taken up. Dr. JULIUS WOOD proposed the adoption of the overture. The motion was carried after some discussion. At the meeting of the Assembly on Friday, Dr. BERR, on the part of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. North, reported the entire and cordial satisfaction of the committee with Mr. North's soundness in the faith, and their hearty recommendation that the Church should welcome him as a labourer in the Gospel, on whose work the Lord was giving manifest tokens of blessing. Dr. CANDLISH moved the adoption of the report. He rejoiced at this opportunity of having it manifested that they were not tied down and hampered from recognising a Divine mission to a labourer in the good work of the Lord, though he had not come to the work through the ordinary course of access to the ministry. The MODERATOR addressed Mr. North, welcoming him in the name of the Assembly, and giving him the right hand of fellowship amid great applause.

Mr. NORTH, who was deeply affected, expressed his profound sense of the honour he had received. When he found himself where he was that day, he could only say that it was the Lord's doing, and marvellous in his eyes. Referring to the state of religion in Scotland, he said, that in going about the land he was painfully struck with this, that the Scotch, though they loved preaching, were not a praying people. The smallness of congregational prayer-meetings proved this. There was not a more effective organisation for good on the face of the earth than the Presbyterian system, if only wrought. But were the elders working? Were they all, or nearly all, doing what they could? Mr. North then made an earnest appeal to the ministers that every one should make cure of his personal conversion. He expressed his anxious wish that there could be found some mode of ascertaining that those who entered the ministry were sent of God as well as sent of man. He closed his address with thanks for the honour done him.

On Friday Mr. TWEEDIE gave the report on Foreign Missions. He mentioned that he had just received a copy of a despatch from Lord Stanley to Lord Cairns regarding Government schools in

India. This despatch, under colour of the old so-called neutrality, closed the schools against the Bible.

Mr. FIFE, missionary from Chinsurah, and Mr. PRITCHARD, for more than thirty years a missionary in Tahiti and the Navigators' Islands, addressed the Assembly. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL spoke next. Referring to the despatch of Lord Stanley, he said it was the most melancholy document he had ever seen. The Bible is not to be allowed in the Government schools, because it would be "a violation of the strict religious neutrality in which the Government of India has been hitherto conducted." The whole extent of the demand ever made has been, that where the teachers wish to teach, and the pupils to learn, the Bible, they be allowed to do so. This is what Lord Stanley refuses. Yet, from the very same despatch, it appears that in the Madrasa, or Mohammedan College, and the Sanscrit College, the teaching of the Koran and the Shasters are to be maintained. The Bible alone is proscribed. And this is neutrality. The Church and the whole country must petition as soon as Parliament meets. Dr. Mitchell then adverted to some of the varieties of operation carried on in the Indian mission field. He made some important observations on the adaptation of the system which the Church pursues in India to the state of that country. He appealed to the Church to gird herself with fresh ardour to the work of spreading the Gospel in foreign lands, and concluded by taking farewell of the Assembly in impressive terms.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which Lord PANMURE took occasion to express his high sense of the value of the letters of Dr. Duff. The report was then approved of, and the House adjourned.

A PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP has just been opened at Troyes, in presence of several ministers of the Reformed Church, and a great concourse of persons of that religious persuasion.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.—Some nine months hence, says the Town Talker of the *Illustrated News*, and the Bible will be out of print. Do not be startled. The London monopoly will be out. The right of her Majesty's printers in London lapses, like similar rights of her Majesty's printers in Edinburgh and Dublin have lapsed. The right to reprint the Bible should be universal (accuracy, with severe penalties for lapses, included) and should be open alike to Mr. Kent and to Mr. Routledge, to Spottiswoode and to Stationers' Hall.

DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT BROMPTON.—A few days since, a vestry meeting was held of the inhabitants of the district of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, for the purpose of levying a Church-rate. It was proposed that a 2d. rate, instead of a 1d. one, should be raised for the ensuing year, which was opposed, and a division ensued. On a show of hands, there appeared 18 for the rate, and 14 against it. A poll was demanded by the minority, which took place on the following Thursday. The Church party first headed the poll, but at the close the numbers stood thus:—Against it, 507; for, 399; majority against the rate, 108.

CHURCH-RATES AT STAMFORD.—At a vestry meeting for the parish of St. John's, held a few days ago, a rate was carried in spite of some protests, though the amount required was only 40l. A Dissenter present, in order to show the fellow-feeling he had with his "Church" brethren, offered to join half-a-dozen Churchmen in soliciting voluntary contributions from the parish, and another offered to subscribe double the amount of his rate; but so enamoured were the rector and his coadjutors of Church-rates that, although they acknowledged the good feeling of these offers, they preferred an arbitrary rate to a course which would have conciliated Dissenters.

SISTERHOODS AT OXFORD.—VOWS OF PERPETUAL VIRGINITY.—"M.A.," of Oxford, writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—A lady on a visit to the sisterhood here (I am not aware that she had been formally received as an inmate), and who was engaged to be married, has been induced to break off her engagement and take a vow of perpetual virginity. Her father, who is a clergyman, is highly indignant, but is calmly told by the young lady's spiritual adviser that the thing is done, that there is no help for it, and that all discussion of the subject is useless. Let parents look about them in time. I do not say that the bishop is cognisant of any such proceedings. But these things are done in an institution professing to have his "sanction," and to be "under his direction."

PROPOSED RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CITY PARISHES.—In the charge which the Bishop of London delivered to his clergy at the primary visitation of his diocese, in November last, he recommended that some means should be taken to rearrange the city parishes where, in consequence of the large bulk of the people living out of town, there were too many clergy and too scanty congregations. A committee was appointed, and they have drawn up a report for presentation to the Bishop of London, recommending the destruction of twenty city churches, and the erection of parsonage-houses on their sites, with a view to church extension in Clerkenwell and other densely populated parishes. The Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of Walbrook, has addressed a letter to the Bishop on the subject of the committee's report. He says that the movement began nine years ago by a publication of the Rev. Charles Hume, rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, who proposed the demolition or removal of thirty churches out of the fifty in the city, the sale of the church sites, churchyards, communion-plate, organs,

and general furniture for Divine worship. The Bill was thrown out in the House of Commons (having previously passed the Lords). The attempt now made as preliminary to a Bill, he says, proposes three objects:—1. The further union of city parishes. 2. The disuse of certain city parishes. 3. The remedy of non-residence, by building parsonage-houses, and increasing the value of city benefices. He contends that the whole scheme is one of sacrilege and confiscation, and remarks that the following livings are thus mulcted in the report:—Allhallows, Barking, is to be mulcted yearly 350l.; Allhallows-on-the-Wall, 300l.; St. Peter le Poer, 500l.; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 650l.; St. Olave's, Hart-street, 1,100l. The rev. doctor condemns the scheme, and contends that the true progress of the Church of England has never been made by abrupt movements. Many others of the city clergy are hostile to the plan suggested, and it is likely to meet with severe opposition if it should be submitted in the form of a Bill to Parliament.

LORD DERBY AND HIS NEW AND OLD ALLIES.—The Irish Orangemen seem infuriated by the successes which what is called the Derby-Wiseman Alliance have won in the counties. It is now said that Mr. George's election in Wexford was carried by the Roman Catholics, and that the tenantry of a recent convert to Rome, Mr. Ram, of Ramsfort, were ordered to vote for the Tory.

"If our friends," says the *Newry Herald*, "who are ever and anon shouting themselves hoarse in their loud-mouthed enmity to the Pope would only think of the poor pitiable position which they occupy, duped, betrayed, and laughed at by those who are their leaders, it might perchance have the effect of making them both wiser and sadder men. There never was a greater delusion and a snare—never a more palpable cheat palmed off upon the country—than that which would represent the Derby Ministry as more inclined to favour Protestantism than its Liberal predecessors."

The *Downshire Protestant* talks wildly of the numbers of Orangemen, who alone are privileged to bear arms, ready to start up as volunteers and hold Ulster for Queen Victoria.

Religious Intelligence.

BRUTON, SOMERSET.—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of Newport, I.W., has received and accepted a very cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in Union Chapel, Bruton, and intends to commence his stated ministrations there on the first Sabbath in June. The late Rev. W. Skinner was for more than thirty years the last pastor of the church in the above ancient town.

LIMERICK.—The Rev. J. Chisman Beadle, M.A., who, towards the close of last year, was compelled, through ill health, to resign his church at Barnet, N., after a successful ministry of nearly six years, having become sufficiently restored to resume his duties, has received and accepted a unanimous urgent invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church in the city of Limerick, and purposes commencing his stated ministry there about the end of June.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. STEINKOPFF.—We regret to announce the demise of the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, the pious and much-respected pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the Savoy. The venerable gentleman died, after a few days' illness, at his residence in the precinct at an early hour yesterday morning. The rev. doctor had for more than sixty years identified himself with the circulation of the Bible, not only in this country but in Germany and Switzerland. He was the only surviving member of the 300 persons who, in March, 1804, actually established the Bible Society.—*Herald*.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—Mr. Binney, after nearly three months' stay in Victoria, during which he preached in nearly all the Congregational places of worship and in several others, and once or twice gave lectures, large crowds of people of all denominations always being present, left per steamer for Launceston, on Wednesday, February 16th. He purposes serving the cause of religion in Tasmania as he has done in the other colonies, so far as the state of his health, which is now much improved, will permit. When his visit to Tasmania is completed he will return to Melbourne, and thence proceed to Sidney.—*Southern Spectator*.

LAUNTON, OXON.—The anniversary services in connexion with the Congregational Branch Church, Sunday and daily schools, in the village of Launton, near Bicester, Oxon, were held on Wednesday, the 25th of May, when a powerful sermon was preached to a large congregation by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of St. John's-wood, London. Afterwards some 150 persons took tea together. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Congregational Church, when addresses were delivered to a crowded company, by the Revs. R. Ferguson, LL.D., John Ashby, and W. Ferguson. The children attending the Sabbath and daily schools were provided with plenty of tea, bread, and cake, on the following day, the 26th. The produce of the tea-meeting and collections amounted to between 11l. and 12l., in aid of the school funds.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD.—A social meeting of the church and congregation has been recently held, to welcome their present beloved pastor, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, who has not long commenced his labours amongst them. More than five hundred persons sat down to tea, which number was afterwards increased to upwards of seven hundred. The Rev. John Glanville occupied the chair. Appropriate and animated addresses

were delivered by Messrs. Miller, Clements, Dale, Martin, and Roberts. Mr. Curtis, of Wellingborough, was present as a deputation from Mr. Thomas's former church, and addressed the meeting. He spoke very feelingly of the loss they had sustained in the removal of their former pastor. The Rev. Joseph Williams, formerly a member of the church at Bethnal-green, addressed the meeting, spoke in affectionate terms of his attachment to the cause and to the former much-loved pastor, and expressed his earnest desire for the prosperity of the church and its present pastor. Mr. Thomas enters upon his labours with encouraging prospects.

GILLINGHAM, DORSET.—On Tuesday week the memorial-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid at this place, near the Railway-station, by Mr. Charles Jupe, of Mere, followed by an interesting address from the Rev. C. Kingsland, of Devizes, on the religious indications of the times. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Evans, of Shaftsbury. A bottle containing some coins of the present date, three newspapers, and a brief sketch of the history of the church and the circumstances leading to this erection was inserted in the stone. The chapel is in the Norman style, by Mr. Sturt, of Warminster. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Rexley, of Sherborne; Hannam, of Wincanton; Erlebach, of Mere; and other gentlemen.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—The eleventh annual meeting of this society was held in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Mr. Churcher in the chair. Mr. Simpson (Secretary) read the report, which stated that during the year the Society had distributed throughout the country, by means of its members and travelling agents, 795,140 tracts. Grants had also been made to various Societies, and although necessarily less than in former years they amounted to 18,700; and 110,975 had been sold, making a total of 924,815. The total number circulated since the formation of the Society was 13,231,714, averaging 1,202,883 per annum. On the motion of Mr. J. W. Reynolds, seconded by the Rev. S. March, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the dissemination of the evangelical truths of the Gospel is the surest means of promoting the sound, moral, and religious elevation of the masses."

AMBLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.—The services connected with the ordination of the Rev. W. Nicolson, late student in the Edinburgh Theological Hall, as pastor over the Congregational church, Amble, were held in the chapel here, on Tuesday, the 24th May. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. W. Stewart, of Warkworth (United Presbyterian); after which the Rev. A. Reid, of St. Paul's, Newcastle, delivered an able and impressive discourse on the relation of Congregationalists to the State Church and to other Dissenting bodies, and recounting the historical events out of which these relations sprung. The usual questions were put by the Rev. R. Greener, of Alnwick, to which satisfactory replies were given. The Rev. W. Ayre, of Morpeth, offered up the ordination prayer and gave out the hymns. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Rev. Professor Gowan, of the Edinburgh Theological Hall, gave a most solemn and affecting charge to the young pastor, in which he stated the true foundation of pastoral authority, and inculcated the necessity of a life of faith in the ministry of the Word, illustrated by the example of the Apostle Paul. In the evening the Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, preached a powerful and impressive sermon, on the reciprocal duties of pastor and people.

ARRIVAL OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Southern Spectator* says:—Since our last notice of the Rev. Mr. Poore's proceedings in England in procuring ministers for these colonies, we have the pleasure to announce that seven have safely arrived; four of these being intended for South Australia and three for Victoria. Those bound for South Australia were the Rev. C. E. Palmer, late of Warrington, Lancashire, Rev. S. W. Shipperd, Hayes, Middlesex, Rev. G. Hoatson, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Rev. J. W. C. Drane, of Hanley, Staffordshire. All these brethren landed at Melbourne, preached in a few of the Congregational churches, and then sailed for Adelaide. We hope shortly to receive detailed information of their settlement in that colony. The most recent arrivals are the Rev. J. Hill, M.A., late of Witham, Essex, the Rev. J. Beer, of Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, and the Rev. J. C. McMichael, of Halifax, in the same county. Mr. Hill and Mr. Beer are at present fulfilling temporary engagements in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, and Mr. McMichael has proceeded to Geelong, having been sent out with a special view to occupying an important vacancy in that city.

LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—Sermons were preached on Sunday and Monday week in the above chapel, on occasion of the first anniversary of its opening, by the Rev. George Smith, of London, the Rev. Johnson Barker, and the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester. The collections amounted to 62l. On Tuesday evening, the anniversary tea-meeting was held, when upwards of 300 persons were present. The trays were all gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation, raising the proceeds of the anniversary to 73l. The Rev. R. W. M'All presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Peter Peterson, of Edinburgh, who gave an interesting account of the progress of religion in the Shetland Isles, where he long resided; by the Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham; the Rev. Johnson Barker, Rev. W. Woods, Rev. J. Stewart, Rev. S. Brownson, Rev. G. R. Miall, of Leicester;

and by Messrs. Swain, Trumeley, George Anderson, Rodhouse, Latchmore, Creak, Bennett, and Harrop. Reports were presented of the progress of the congregation and Sunday schools during the past year, exhibiting, in every department, the most gratifying results. The financial statements also were highly satisfactory. The mode of meeting current expenditure, styled the "weekly offering," was referred to as having been sustained with entire regularity and efficiency; and, as a proof of the conscientiousness of the contributors, it was stated that when, as on last Sunday, public collections for other objects are made in the chapel, the weekly offering for the day suffers scarcely in a fraction. It was further stated that the whole of the contributions during the anniversary would go towards the sum of 1,000*l.* which it is proposed to raise during the year 1859, in diminution of the debt on the building, the interest moneys having been provided by special subscriptions. The meeting was characterised by a spirit of harmony and hearty co-operation; while the expressions of congratulations and cordiality from ministers and members of surrounding churches added greatly to the interest of the evening.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO EDWARD BAINES, ESQ., M.P.—On Friday evening, the Sunday-school teachers and congregation in connexion with East Parade Chapel, Leeds, and its branch schools, Beeston-hill, and George's-street, met in the School-room, at East-parade, to present an address to Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., on his retirement from the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, in consequence of his return to Parliament for this borough. Previous to the formal part of the proceedings, about 250 teachers and friends sat down to tea, and afterwards the meeting was augmented to nearly 400. The address, beautifully engrossed by Mr. Child, law stationer, of this town, was contained in an elegantly bound and gilt morocco case, which was presented by Mr. J. Jowitt, jun. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds occupied the chair. The following is an extract from the address:—

It is now more than thirty years since you began your career as a Sunday-school teacher, devoting your Sabbath rest, your time and abilities, to the useful and ennobling work of teaching the young and the ignorant the marvellous and authentic tidings of God's boundless love to man.

For years you laboured in the ranks of Sunday-school teachers, thus setting an example of earnestness and assiduity which did much to stimulate your colleagues. We have abundant reason to know that, whatever other distinction has been conferred upon you, you have always felt proud of the name, and eager to discharge the functions of this happy office.

During twenty-six years you have occupied the post of superintendent of the Sunday schools which have been conducted at Salem and East-parade chapels, with a universal appreciation of your fitness for the office, which is but feebly expressed by the fact, that although by the constitution of our schools every teacher is at liberty annually to nominate by ballot any other person to fill this responsible position, no such suggestion has ever been made.

It is impossible to estimate to the full the advantages which you have conferred during this period of time, not only on the school which has come immediately under your wise and judicious superintendence, but also upon the entire organisation associated with it.

We are constrained to record our conviction that, by God's help, your name, your example, your counsels and prayers—your kind consideration of the opinions of others, and your unflinching advocacy of your own,—the weight of your character, and the warmth of your heart,—the firmness of your principles, and the catholicity of your practice,—your genuine liberality, and your untiring zeal in our interests, and ready and eloquent advocacy of the work to which we are pledged, have given importance, popularity, and extension to our much-loved schools.

We cannot contemplate the relaxation of the bond which has so long linked your great energies with our progress and success without strong emotion and some anxiety; nor can we allow it to take place without telling you how deeply we respect, how entirely we have revered and loved you, and how difficult we shall find it to repair the loss which we shall thus sustain.

Your absence from Leeds will be felt by every Sunday school teacher as a personal loss, and we believe that our regret will be shared by all the friends of that voluntary and religious education which finds in the Sunday-school its highest expression.

NORLAND CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.—The ceremony of laying the memorial-stone of this chapel was conducted on Monday afternoon. A very large company assembled on the floor of the chapel temporarily laid for the purpose, and on the ground in front. Among the ministers present were the Revs. Samuel Green, R. Macbeth, W. G. Lewis, J. C. Hooper, Samuel Bird, and J. De K. Williams. The proceedings were opened by Rev. J. Bigwood, of Brompton, who gave out a hymn and offered prayer. The Rev. J. Stent, the minister of the congregation, then referred to circumstances of the neighbourhood, and read a copy of the document, which was enclosed in a bottle to be deposited in the bed of the stone. He then formally presented to Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, a massive, elegantly chased and inscribed silver trowel, expressing the gratitude of the committee to the hon. gentleman for his presence with them that day, and their hope that when future generations of his descendants should divide amongst them the heirlooms of their house, this, though in itself but a trifle, should in that day be valued as a proof that the head of their house in the earliest stages of his public career was a man of large and generous Christian sympathies. Upon receiving the trowel, Mr. Hanbury advanced to lay the stone; and when it was safely deposited on its bed, the bottle containing the written document, the last number of the *Nonconformist*, and a

few silver coins, was placed in the cavity which had been prepared for it. He stood upon the stone, and delivered a short but clear and elegant speech, on the claims of the age for an Evangelical ministry, and the value of such buildings as this one in the interests of religion. The Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, then read an address on another view of the same general subject, and the proceedings closed with singing. In the evening the school-rooms in St. James's-place were crowded with about 250 visitors to a public soiree. The rooms were most abundantly decorated for the occasion. The president of the meeting was Matthew Truman, Esq., M.D. The platform was full of ministers, several of whom delivered most spirited addresses. A selection of sacred music was sung by a company of the friends, and in the course of the evening a considerable sum was collected towards the building fund.

Correspondence.

THE REV. DR. POMROY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The Rev. Dr. Pomroy has found a champion in the *British Standard*, the editor of which paper seems to think that the readiest way of clearing the Doctor's character is to asperse the good name of William Lloyd Garrison. If I were disposed to be uncharitable, I should remind the reverend editor of the *Standard*, that in thus acting he is only imitating the policy of the pro-slavery party in America, but as I do not wish to say one disrespectful word of a deluded person, I shall simply remark that Mr. Garrison is not the man to be frightened by the blast of a penny-whistle, even though it be blown by the editor of the *British Standard*.

The *Standard* ignores the Rev. Edward Matthew's letter altogether, and asks for "higher authority" than "Mr. Garrison and his *Liberator* before applying such language (vide *Nonconformist* last week) to such a man." There are many who would consider Mr. Garrison the very highest authority, but as the *British Standard* is evidently not of the number, I will adduce further proofs of what I stated last week. The name of Dr. Cheever and his noble exertions on behalf of the slave are "household words" in England, and therefore his testimony cannot but be esteemed. Concerning the American Board of Missions Dr. Cheever writes:—

It has been announced that a new Slave State is to be presented for admission into the Union, embracing the territory of the Choctaws and Cherokees, under the teachings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It would seem that those teachings have had no little influence in bringing about this event, and consequently a most serious question presents itself as to the attitude and responsibility of the Board in this matter. It cannot be questioned that if, from the outset the Gospel had been set plainly against this sin, the sin, and not the Gospel, would have been abandoned.

Besides Dr. Cheever many others have denounced the pro-slavery character of the Board, and amongst the rest, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has spoken out boldly. In September last Mrs. Stowe wrote as follows in the *New York Independent*:—

A new Slave State is to be formed of this race of whom our missionaries have been so many years the teachers; and their laws in regard to slavery are to the full as savage and contrary to the Gospel as those defended by the other anti-Christian Churches of the South.

A new Slave State! What a monument for Mills and Newell and Judson to look down on from heaven! And now the Board wisely quietly to withdraw from the the responsibility of their protegee.

Suppose our missionaries had gone into States as John G. Fee goes in Kentucky, proclaiming the true Gospel of liberty to the captive and opening of the prison to them that are bound—founding churches on principles of strict anti-slavery communion. They would have been driven out, say you? How do we know? Fee is not driven out of Kentucky. One lone unaided man, with no organised body at his back—with nothing for him but truth and God (also, that we should always count God as nothing!) John G. Fee is fighting in Kentucky the battle which we weep that it was not given to us and ours to fight in the Indian territories. He is fighting it successfully—necessities, afflictions, distresses, only make him stronger. Anti-slavery Churches are rising round him, feeble indeed in their beginning, but mighty in moral force; and every inch which Christianity seems to gain under such auspices, she really does gain.

All progress in moral things founded on compromise with evil is like the advance of a runner who is tied to a post by an India-rubber band—he may seem to go on, but the moment he rests, snap comes the pull of a recoil, and all goes back.

When the American Board lets go responsibility for these churches, how long will it be before the multiplied vices engendered by slavery, the licentiousness, the cruelty, the habitual dishonesty, will sweep, a polluted flood, overwhelming all that they have done? And deny, dispute it as they may, it will for ever go forth to Christendom.—"This Slave State was educated by the American Board."

I submit these facts to your readers, and I think that until the *British Standard* can answer them with something more than mere vituperation, the verdict of honest freedom-loving Englishmen will still be "verily guilty."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," and the "fruit" of the teachings of Dr. Pomroy and his colleagues is a new Slave State; therefore we "know them" to be pro-slavery, without Mr. Garrison's confirmation of the fact.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

May 27, 1859.

JOSEPH A. HORNER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken at noon by Mr. S. Gurney, M.P.; and on the platform were, among others, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Josiah Foster, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. J. B. Pease, the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, &c. After a few interesting remarks from the Chairman,

The SECRETARY (Mr. Chamerovzow) read a letter from Lord Brougham, dated Cannes, May 25, in which his lordship expressed regret that he would not be in London before the middle of this week, and would therefore be unable to attend the meeting. His lordship also expressed his condolence on the

irreparable loss which the society had sustained in the death of Joseph Sturge, "of whom," he added, "a very long acquaintance enables me to say that I have never known a more upright man, or one with more singleness of purpose and warmth of heart, devoted to what he considered right, while he was entirely tolerant and charitable towards those who differed from him in opinion."

The report of the committee commenced by deploring that after forty millions sterling had been spent in endeavouring to suppress the iniquitous traffic in slaves, it still continued to a lamentable extent, there being, however, one ground of congratulation connected with it, viz., that it was almost entirely confined to one spot, namely, Cuba, and carried on almost entirely under one flag, that of the United States. As regarded the Brazil, the slave trade was stopped, and the Ottoman Porte had issued edicts against the trade between Egypt and Turkey. The chief traffic in slaves in the Turkish empire was now directed towards the Algerine frontier. The explanation of this was, that the French were introducing into Algiers a system very similar to that which they had established in their West India colonies. The mixed commission courts had had nothing to do during the last year, or indeed for several years, though they still entailed on the country a cost of 12,000*l.* per annum. The traffic in slaves on the east and west coasts of Africa continued, and under the name of immigration a considerable number of slaves had recently been introduced into the Isle of Bourbon, and the Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. One effect of this had been greatly to check the African commerce in palm oil, cotton, &c. Without French interference Africa would in ten years be able to supply this country with as much cotton as she required, all produced by free labour. For several years the French had endeavoured to obtain immigrants from Liberia; but the chief authorities of that State had declared that they would not sanction anything of the kind, and the misunderstanding between them and the French government still continued. The cause of emancipation was making progress in Holland, and the new colonial minister had presented an amended project with a view to the accomplishment of the object. The committee had been accused of being entirely opposed to emigration to the West Indies. That was not the case. They knew that emigration was the result of a natural law, and all that they contended for was that it should be perfectly free and voluntary, as it was on the part of the Chinese who went to California and Australia. When the new Parliament had assembled a committee of inquiry would be moved for in the House of Lords to consider the whole subject. Some strong comments were then made on the fact that in the Dutch colony of Surinam there are upwards of 2,700 slaves who are owned by British subjects, among whom is Sir John Young, late High Commissioner at the Ionian Islands, who, it was remarked, had recently received special honours at the hands of his sovereign. It was further remarked that there were two mining companies whose shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, one of them being the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company, who are amenable to the same censure, and that the law officers had declared their conduct to be in contravention of 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 98. The report concluded with an allusion to the recent death of several of the most active members of the society, including Sir E. N. Buxton and Mr. Joseph Sturge.

From the balance-sheet it appeared that the receipts of the year amounted to 1,244*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,067*l.*

M. LANDDROST ROCHUSSEN, from Surinam, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting on the prospect of the speedy abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies.

Mr. C. BUXTON, M.P., in seconding the motion, adverted to the course which he pursued last session in Parliament with regard to immigration in the West Indies. In moving for a committee, he thought it desirable that the inquiry should not be confined to the question whether immigration was necessary, but should embrace the question how it ought to be conducted. He found a very strong feeling in Parliament that that society was doing wrong in endeavouring to protect the negroes against all competition. He believed that when the crop had to be gathered the planters of the West Indies often found great difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of labour, and it would no doubt be an advantage to them to obtain additional labourers. He concurred in the opinion expressed in the report just read, that what was wanted was not the stoppage of emigration, but the leaving it perfectly free and voluntary, as it was in the cases of California and Australia. The cost of introducing new labourers should be borne, not by the community, as was the case at present, but by the planters who required their assistance. To make the community pay for it, was just as if the English public were made to pay for supplying his brewery with draymen. (Hear.) As regarded the question of the rate of mortality among immigrants in the West Indies, although on the whole it appeared large, yet he believed that when it was divided by the number of years during which they remained, it would be reduced within very moderate proportions. Looking at the West Indies generally, he thought their present position afforded the most triumphant vindication of the cause of emancipation. (Hear, hear.) The temporary depression of the colonies was attributable, he believed, not merely to emancipation, but to the destruction of the monopoly of the sugar trade. Slavery and monopoly engendered a state of society

India. This despatch, under colour of the old so-called neutrality, closed the schools against the Bible.

Mr. FIFE, missionary from Chinsurah, and Mr. PRITCHARD, for more than thirty years a missionary in Tahiti and the Navigators' Islands, addressed the Assembly. Dr. MURRAY MITCHELL spoke next. Referring to the despatch of Lord Stanley, he said it was the most melancholy document he had ever seen. The Bible is not to be allowed in the Government schools, because it would be "a violation of the strict religious neutrality in which the Government of India has been hitherto conducted." The whole extent of the demand ever made has been, that where the teachers wish to teach, and the pupils to learn, the Bible, they be allowed to do so. This is what Lord Stanley refuses. Yet, from the very same despatch, it appears that in the Madrassa, or Mohammedan College, and the Sanscrit College, the teaching of the Koran and the Shasters are to be maintained. The Bible alone is proscribed. And this is neutrality. The Church and the whole country must petition as soon as Parliament meets. Dr. Mitchell then adverted to some of the varieties of operation carried on in the Indian mission field. He made some important observations on the adaptation of the system which the Church pursues in India to the state of that country. He appealed to the Church to gird herself with fresh ardour to the work of spreading the Gospel in foreign lands, and concluded by taking farewell of the Assembly in impressive terms.

Some further conversation took place, in the course of which Lord PANMURE took occasion to express his high sense of the value of the letters of Dr. Duff. The report was then approved of, and the House adjourned.

A PROTESTANT PLACE OF WORSHIP has just been opened at Troyes, in presence of several ministers of the Reformed Church, and a great concourse of persons of that religious persuasion.

THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.—Some nine months hence, says the Town Talker of the *Illustrated News*, and the Bible will be out of print. Do not be startled. The London monopoly will be out. The right of her Majesty's printers in London lapses, like similar rights of her Majesty's printers in Edinburgh and Dublin have lapsed. The right to reprint the Bible should be universal (accuracy, with severe penalties for lapses, included) and should be open alike to Mr. Kent and to Mr. Routledge, to Spottiswoode and to Stationers' Hall.

DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT BROMPTON.—A few days since, a vestry meeting was held of the inhabitants of the district of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, for the purpose of levying a Church-rate. It was proposed that a 2d. rate, instead of a 1d. one, should be raised for the ensuing year, which was opposed, and a division ensued. On a show of hands, there appeared 18 for the rate, and 14 against it. A poll was demanded by the minority, which took place on the following Thursday. The Church party first headed the poll, but at the close the numbers stood thus:—Against it, 507; for, 399; majority against the rate, 108.

CHURCH-RATES AT STAMFORD.—At a vestry meeting for the parish of St. John's, held a few days ago, a rate was carried in spite of some protests, though the amount required was only 40l. A Dissenter present, in order to show the fellow-feeling he had with his "Church" brethren, offered to join half-a-dozen Churchmen in soliciting voluntary contributions from the parish, and another offered to subscribe double the amount of his rate; but so enamoured were the rector and his coadjutors of Church-rates that, although they acknowledged the good feeling of these offers, they preferred an arbitrary rate to a course which would have conciliated Dissenters.

SISTERHOODS AT OXFORD.—VOWS OF PERPETUAL VIRGINITY.—"M.A.," of Oxford, writes as follows to the *Daily News*:—"A lady on a visit to the sisterhood here (I am not aware that she had been formally received as an inmate), and who was engaged to be married, has been induced to break off her engagement and take a vow of perpetual virginity. Her father, who is a clergyman, is highly indignant, but is calmly told by the young lady's spiritual adviser that the thing is done, that there is no help for it, and that all discussion of the subject is useless. Let parents look about them in time. I do not say that the bishop is cognisant of any such proceedings. But these things are done in an institution professing to have his "sanction," and to be "under his direction."

PROPOSED RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CITY PARISHES.—In the charge which the Bishop of London delivered to his clergy at the primary visitation of his diocese, in November last, he recommended that some means should be taken to rearrange the city parishes where, in consequence of the large bulk of the people living out of town, there were too many clergy and too scanty congregations. A committee was appointed, and they have drawn up a report for presentation to the Bishop of London, recommending the destruction of twenty city churches, and the erection of parsonage-houses on their sites, with a view to church extension in Clerkenwell and other densely populated parishes. The Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of Walbrook, has addressed a letter to the Bishop on the subject of the committee's report. He says that the movement began nine years ago by a publication of the Rev. Charles Hume, rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, who proposed the demolition or removal of thirty churches out of the fifty in the city, the sale of the church sites, churchyards, communion-plates, organs,

and general furniture for Divine worship. The Bill was thrown out in the House of Commons (having previously passed the Lords). The attempt now made as preliminary to a Bill, he says, proposes three objects:—1. The further union of city parishes. 2. The disuse of certain city parishes. 3. The remedy of non-residence, by building parsonage-houses, and increasing the value of city benefices. He contends that the whole scheme is one of sacrilege and confiscation, and remarks that the following livings are thus mulcted in the report:—Allhallows, Barking, is to be mulcted yearly 350l.; Allhallows-on-the-Wall, 300l.; St. Peter le Poer, 500l.; St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 650l.; St. Olave's, Hart-street, 1,100l. The rev. doctor condemns the scheme, and contends that the true progress of the Church of England has never been made by abrupt movements. Many others of the city clergy are hostile to the plan suggested, and it is likely to meet with severe opposition if it should be submitted in the form of a Bill to Parliament.

LORD DERBY AND HIS NEW AND OLD ALLIES.—The Irish Orangemen seem infuriated by the successes which what is called the Derby-Wiseman Alliance have won in the counties. It is now said that Mr. George's election in Wexford was carried by the Roman Catholics, and that the tenantry of a recent convert to Rome, Mr. Ram, of Ramsfort, were ordered to vote for the Tory.

"If our friends," says the *Newry Herald*, "who are ever and anon shouting themselves hoarse in their loud-mouthed enmity to the Pope would only think of the poor pitiable position which they occupy, duped, betrayed, and laughed at by those who are their leaders, it might perchance have the effect of making them both wiser and sadder men. There never was a greater delusion and a snare—never a more palpable cheat palmed off upon the country—than that which would represent the Derby Ministry as more inclined to favour Protestantism than its Liberal predecessors."

The *Downshire Protestant* talks wildly of the numbers of Orangemen, who alone are privileged to bear arms, ready to start up as volunteers and hold Ulster for Queen Victoria.

Religious Intelligence.

BRUTON, SOMERSET.—The Rev. John Elrick, M.A., of Newport, I.W., has received and accepted a very cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in Union Chapel, Bruton, and intends to commence his stated ministrations there on the first Sabbath in June. The late Rev. W. Skinner was for more than thirty years the last pastor of the church in the above ancient town.

LIMERICK.—The Rev. J. Chisman Beadle, M.A., who, towards the close of last year, was compelled, through ill health, to resign his church at Barnet, N., after a successful ministry of nearly six years, having become sufficiently restored to resume his duties, has received and accepted a unanimous urgent invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church in the city of Limerick, and purposes commencing his stated ministry there about the end of June.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. STEINKOPFF.—We regret to announce the demise of the Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, the pious and much-respected pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the Savoy. The venerable gentleman died, after a few days' illness, at his residence in the precinct at an early hour yesterday morning. The rev. doctor had for more than sixty years identified himself with the circulation of the Bible, not only in this country but in Germany and Switzerland. He was the only surviving member of the 300 persons who, in March, 1804, actually established the Bible Society.—*Herald*.

THE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.—Mr. Binney, after nearly three months' stay in Victoria, during which he preached in nearly all the Congregational places of worship and in several others, and once or twice gave lectures, large crowds of people of all denominations always being present, left per steamer for Launceston, on Wednesday, February 16th. He purposes serving the cause of religion in Tasmania as he has done in the other colonies, so far as the state of his health, which is now much improved, will permit. When his visit to Tasmania is completed he will return to Melbourne, and thence proceed to Sidney.—*Southern Spectator*.

LAUNTON, OXON.—The anniversary services in connexion with the Congregational Branch Church, Sunday and daily schools, in the village of Launton, near Bicester, Oxon, were held on Wednesday, the 25th of May, when a powerful sermon was preached to a large congregation by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of St. John's-wood, London. Afterwards some 150 persons took tea together. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Congregational Church, when addresses were delivered to a crowded company, by the Revs. R. Ferguson, LL.D., John Ashby, and W. Ferguson. The children attending the Sabbath and daily schools were provided with plenty of tea, bread, and cake, on the following day, the 26th. The produce of the tea-meeting and collections amounted to between 11l. and 12l., in aid of the school funds.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BETHNAL-GREEN-ROAD.—A social meeting of the church and congregation has been recently held, to welcome their present beloved pastor, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, who has not long commenced his labours amongst them. More than five hundred persons sat down to tea, which number was afterwards increased to upwards of seven hundred. The Rev. John Glanville occupied the chair. Appropriate and animated addresses

were delivered by Messrs. Miller, Clements, Dale, Martin, and Roberts. Mr. Curtis, of Wellingborough, was present as a deputation from Mr. Thomas's former church, and addressed the meeting. He spoke very feelingly of the loss they had sustained in the removal of their former pastor. The Rev. Joseph Williams, formerly a member of the church at Bethnal-green, addressed the meeting, spoke in affectionate terms of his attachment to the cause and to the former much-loved pastor, and expressed his earnest desire for the prosperity of the church and its present pastor. Mr. Thomas enters upon his labours with encouraging prospects.

GILLINGHAM, DORSET.—On Tuesday week the memorial-stone of a new Baptist chapel was laid at this place, near the Railway-station, by Mr. Charles Jude, of Mere, followed by an interesting address from the Rev. C. Kingsland, of Devizes, on the religious indications of the times. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Evans, of Shaftsbury. A bottle containing some coins of the present date, three newspapers, and a brief sketch of the history of the church and the circumstances leading to this erection was inserted in the stone. The chapel is in the Norman style, by Mr. Sturt, of Warminster. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, kindly lent for the occasion, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Rexley, of Sherborne; Hannam, of Wincanton; Erlebach, of Mere; and other gentlemen.

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.—The eleventh annual meeting of this society was held in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Mr. Churcher in the chair. Mr. Simpson (Secretary) read the report, which stated that during the year the Society had distributed throughout the country, by means of its members and travelling agents, 795,140 tracts. Grants had also been made to various Societies, and although necessarily less than in former years they amounted to 18,700; and 110,975 had been sold, making a total of 924,815. The total number circulated since the formation of the Society was 13,231,714, averaging 1,202,883 per annum. On the motion of Mr. J. W. Reynolds, seconded by the Rev. S. March, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the dissemination of the evangelical truths of the Gospel is the surest means of promoting the sound, moral, and religious elevation of the masses."

AMBLE, NORTHUMBRLAND.—The services connected with the ordination of the Rev. W. Nicolson, late student in the Edinburgh Theological Hall, as pastor over the Congregational church, Ambler, were held in the chapel here, on Tuesday, the 24th May. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. W. Stewart, of Warkworth (United Presbyterian); after which the Rev. A. Reid, of St. Paul's, Newcastle, delivered an able and impressive discourse on the relation of Congregationalists to the State Church and to other Dissenting bodies, and recounting the historical events out of which these relations sprung. The usual questions were put by the Rev. R. Greener, of Alnwick, to which satisfactory replies were given. The Rev. W. Ayre, of Morpeth, offered up the ordination prayer and gave out the hymns. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Rev. Professor Gowan, of the Edinburgh Theological Hall, gave a most solemn and affecting charge to the young pastor, in which he stated the true foundation of pastoral authority, and inculcated the necessity of a life of faith in the ministry of the Word, illustrated by the example of the Apostle Paul. In the evening the Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, preached a powerful and impressive sermon, on the reciprocal duties of pastor and people.

ARRIVAL OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Southern Spectator* says:—"Since our last notice of the Rev. Mr. Poore's proceedings in England in procuring ministers for these colonies, we have the pleasure to announce that seven have safely arrived; four of these being intended for South Australia and three for Victoria. Those bound for South Australia were the Rev. C. E. Palmer, late of Warrington, Lancashire, Rev. S. W. Shipperd, Hayes, Middlesex, Rev. G. Hoatson, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Rev. J. W. C. Drane, of Hanley, Staffordshire. All these brethren landed at Melbourne, preached in a few of the Congregational churches, and then sailed for Adelaide. We hope shortly to receive detailed information of their settlement in that colony. The most recent arrivals are the Rev. J. Hill, M.A., late of Witham, Essex, the Rev. J. Beer, of Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, and the Rev. J. C. McMichael, of Halifax, in the same county. Mr. Hill and Mr. Beer are at present fulfilling temporary engagements in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, and Mr. McMichael has proceeded to Geelong, having been sent out with a special view to occupying an important vacancy in that city."

LONDON-ROAD CHAPEL, LEICESTER.—Sermons were preached on Sunday and Monday week in the above chapel, on occasion of the first anniversary of its opening, by the Rev. George Smith, of London, the Rev. Johnson Barker, and the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester. The collections amounted to 62l. On Tuesday evening, the anniversary tea-meeting was held, when upwards of 300 persons were present. The trays were all gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation, raising the proceeds of the anniversary to 73l. The Rev. R. W. M'All presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Peter Peterson, of Edinburgh, who gave an interesting account of the progress of religion in the Shetland Isles, where he long resided; by the Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham; the Rev. Johnson Barker, Rev. W. Woods, Rev. J. Stewart, Rev. S. Brownson, Rev. G. R. Miall, of Leicester;

and by Messrs. Swain, Trumeley, George Anderson, Rodhouse, Latchmore, Creak, Bennett, and Harrop. Reports were presented of the progress of the congregation and Sunday schools during the past year, exhibiting, in every department, the most gratifying results. The financial statements also were highly satisfactory. The mode of meeting current expenditure, styled the "weekly offering," was referred to as having been sustained with entire regularity and efficiency; and, as a proof of the conscientiousness of the contributors, it was stated that when, as on last Sunday, public collections for other objects are made in the chapel, the weekly offering for the day suffers scarcely in a fraction. It was further stated that the whole of the contributions during the anniversary would go towards the sum of 1,000*l.* which it is proposed to raise during the year 1859, in diminution of the debt on the building, the interest moneys having been provided by special subscriptions. The meeting was characterised by a spirit of harmony and hearty co-operation; while the expressions of congratulations and cordiality from ministers and members of surrounding churches added greatly to the interest of the evening.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO EDWARD BAINES, ESQ., M.P.—On Friday evening, the Sunday-school teachers and congregation in connexion with East Parade Chapel, Leeds, and its branch schools, Beeston-hill, and George's-street, met in the School-room, at East-parade, to present an address to Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., on his retirement from the office of superintendent of the Sunday school, in consequence of his return to Parliament for this borough. Previous to the formal part of the proceedings, about 250 teachers and friends sat down to tea, and afterwards the meeting was augmented to nearly 400. The address, beautifully engrossed by Mr. Child, law stationer, of this town, was contained in an elegantly bound and gilt morocco case, which was presented by Mr. J. Jowitt, jun. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds occupied the chair. The following is an extract from the address:—

It is now more than thirty years since you began your career as a Sunday-school teacher, devoting your Sabbath rest, your time and abilities, to the useful and ennobling work of teaching the young and the ignorant the marvellous and authentic tidings of God's boundless love to man.

For years you laboured in the ranks of Sunday-school teachers, thus setting an example of earnestness and assiduity which did much to stimulate your colleagues. We have abundant reason to know that, whatever other distinction has been conferred upon you, you have always felt proud of the name, and eager to discharge the functions of this happy office.

During twenty-six years you have occupied the post of superintendent of the Sunday schools which have been conducted at Salem and East-parade chapels, with a universal appreciation of your fitness for the office, which is but feebly expressed by the fact, that although by the constitution of our schools every teacher is at liberty annually to nominate by ballot any other person to fill this responsible position, no such suggestion has ever been made.

It is impossible to estimate to the full the advantages which you have conferred during this period of time, not only on the school which has come immediately under your wise and judicious superintendence, but also upon the entire organisation associated with it.

We are constrained to record our conviction that, by God's help, your name, your example, your counsels and prayers—your kind consideration of the opinions of others, and your unflinching advocacy of your own,—the weight of your character, and the warmth of your heart,—the firmness of your principles, and the catholicity of your practice,—your genuine liberality, and your untiring zeal in our interests, and ready and eloquent advocacy of the work to which we are pledged, have given importance, popularity, and extension to our much-loved schools.

We cannot contemplate the relaxation of the bond which has so long linked your great energies with our progress and success without strong emotion and some anxiety; nor can we allow it to take place without telling you how deeply we respect, how entirely we have revered and loved you, and how difficult we shall find it to repair the loss which we shall thus sustain.

Your absence from Leeds will be felt by every Sunday school teacher as a personal loss, and we believe that our regret will be shared by all the friends of that voluntary and religious education which finds in the Sunday-school its highest expression.

NORLAND CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL.—The ceremony of laying the memorial-stone of this chapel was conducted on Monday afternoon. A very large company assembled on the floor of the chapel temporarily laid for the purpose, and on the ground in front. Among the ministers present were the Revs. Samuel Green, R. Macbeth, W. G. Lewis, J. C. Hooper, Samuel Bird, and J. De K. Williams. The proceedings were opened by Rev. J. Bigwood, of Brompton, who gave out a hymn and offered prayer. The Rev. J. Stent, the minister of the congregation, then referred to circumstances of the neighbourhood, and read a copy of the document, which was enclosed in a bottle to be deposited in the bed of the stone. He then formally presented to Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex, a massive, elegantly chased and inscribed silver trowel, expressing the gratitude of the committee to the hon. gentleman for his presence with them that day, and their hope that when future generations of his descendants should divide amongst them the heirlooms of their house, this, though in itself but a trifle, should in that day be valued as a proof that the head of their house in the earliest stages of his public career was a man of large and generous Christian sympathies. Upon receiving the trowel, Mr. Hanbury advanced to lay the stone; and when it was safely deposited on its bed, the bottle containing the written document, the last number of the *Nonconformist*, and a

few silver coins, was placed in the cavity which had been prepared for it. He stood upon the stone, and delivered a short but clear and elegant speech, on the claims of the age for an Evangelical ministry, and the value of such buildings as this one in the interests of religion. The Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, then read an address on another view of the same general subject, and the proceedings closed with singing. In the evening the school-rooms in St. James's-place were crowded with about 250 visitors to a public soiree. The rooms were most abundantly decorated for the occasion. The president of the meeting was Matthew Truman, Esq., M.D. The platform was full of ministers, several of whom delivered most spirited addresses. A selection of sacred music was sung by a company of the friends, and in the course of the evening a considerable sum was collected towards the building fund.

Correspondence.

THE REV. DR. POMROY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The Rev. Dr. Pomroy has found a champion in the *British Standard*, the editor of which paper seems to think that the readiest way of clearing the Doctor's character is to asperse the good name of William Lloyd Garrison. If I were disposed to be uncharitable, I should remind the reverend editor of the *Standard*, that in thus acting he is only imitating the policy of the pro-slavery party in America, but as I do not wish to say one disrespectful word of a deluded person, I shall simply remark that Mr. Garrison is not the man to be frightened by the blast of a penny-whistle, even though it be blown by the editor of the *British Standard*.

The *Standard* ignores the Rev. Edward Matthew's letter altogether, and asks for "higher authority" than "Mr. Garrison and his *Liberator* before applying such language (vide *Nonconformist* last week) to such a man." There are many who would consider Mr. Garrison the very highest authority, but as the *British Standard* is evidently not of the number, I will adduce further proofs of what I stated last week. The name of Dr. Cheever and his noble exertions on behalf of the slave are "household words" in England, and therefore his testimony cannot but be esteemed. Concerning the American Board of Missions Dr. Cheever writes:—

It has been announced that a new Slave State is to be presented for admission into the Union, embracing the territory of the Choctaws and Cherokees, under the teachings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It would seem that those teachings have had no little influence in bringing about this event, and consequently a most serious question presents itself as to the attitude and responsibility of the Board in this matter. It cannot be questioned that if, from the outset the Gospel had been set plainly against this sin, the sin, and not the Gospel, would have been abandoned.

Besides Dr. Cheever many others have denounced the pro-slavery character of the Board, and amongst the rest, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has spoken out boldly. In September last Mrs. Stowe wrote as follows in the *New York Independent*:—

A new Slave State is to be formed of this race of whom our missionaries have been so many years the teachers; and their laws in regard to slavery are to the full as savage and contrary to the Gospel as those defended by the other anti-Christian Churches of the South.

A new Slave State! What a monument for Mills and Newell and Judson to look down on from heaven! And now the Board wish quietly to withdraw from the responsibility of their proteges.

Suppose our missionaries had gone into States as John G. Fee goes in Kentucky, proclaiming the true Gospel of liberty to the captive and opening of the prison to them that are bound—founding churches on principles of strict anti-slavery communion. They would have been driven out, say you? How do we know? Fee is not driven out of Kentucky. One lone unaided man, with no organised body at his back—with nothing for him but truth and God (alas, that we should always count God as nothing!) John G. Fee is fighting in Kentucky the battle which we weep that it was not given to us and ours to fight in the Indian territories. He is fighting it successfully—necessities, afflictions, distresses, only make him stronger. Anti-slavery Churches are rising round him, feeble indeed in their beginning, but mighty in moral force; and every inch which Christianity seems to gain under such auspices, she really does gain.

All progress in moral things founded on compromise with evil is like the advance of a runner who is tied to a post by an India-rubber band—he may seem to go on, but the moment he rests, snap comes the pull of a recoil, and all goes back.

When the American Board lets go responsibility for these churches, how long will it be before the multiplied vices engendered by slavery, the licentiousness, the cruelty, the habitual dishonesty, will sweep, a polluted flood, overwhelming all that they have done? And deny, dispute it as they may, it will for ever go forth to Christendom.—"This Slave State was educated by the American Board."

I submit these facts to your readers, and I think that until the *British Standard* can answer them with something more than mere vituperation, the verdict of honest freedom-loving Englishmen will still be "verily guilty."

"By their fruits ye shall know them," and the "fruit" of the teachings of Dr. Pomroy and his colleagues is a new Slave State; therefore we "know them" to be pro-slavery, without Mr. Garrison's confirmation of the fact.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MAY 27, 1859. JOSEPH A. HORNER.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday, at the London Tavern. The chair was taken at noon by Mr. S. Gurney, M.P.; and on the platform were, among others, Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Mr. Josiah Foster, Mr. G. W. Alexander, Mr. J. B. Pease, the Rev. Dr. Carlisle, &c. After a few interesting remarks from the Chairman,

The SECRETARY (Mr. Chamerovzow) read a letter from Lord Brougham, dated Cannes, May 25, in which his lordship expressed regret that he would not be in London before the middle of this week, and would therefore be unable to attend the meeting. His lordship also expressed his condolence on the

irreparable loss which the society had sustained in the death of Joseph Sturge, "of whom," he added, "a very long acquaintance enables me to say that I have never known a more upright man, or one with more singleness of purpose and warmth of heart, devoted to what he considered right, while he was entirely tolerant and charitable towards those who differed from him in opinion."

The report of the committee commenced by deploring that after forty millions sterling had been spent in endeavouring to suppress the iniquitous traffic in slaves, it still continued to a lamentable extent, there being, however, one ground of congratulation connected with it, viz., that it was almost entirely confined to one spot, namely, Cuba, and carried on almost entirely under one flag, that of the United States. As regarded the Brazil, the slave trade was stopped, and the Ottoman Porte had issued edicts against the trade between Egypt and Turkey. The chief traffic in slaves in the Turkish empire was now directed towards the Algerine frontier. The explanation of this was, that the French were introducing into Algiers a system very similar to that which they had established in their West India colonies. The mixed commission courts had had nothing to do during the last year, or indeed for several years, though they still entailed on the country a cost of 12,000*l.* per annum. The traffic in slaves on the east and west coasts of Africa continued, and under the name of immigration a considerable number of slaves had recently been introduced into the Isle of Bourbon, and the Islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. One effect of this had been greatly to check the African commerce in palm oil, cotton, &c. Without French interference Africa would in ten years be able to supply this country with as much cotton as she required, all produced by free labour. For several years the French had endeavoured to obtain immigrants from Liberia; but the chief authorities of that State had declared that they would not sanction anything of the kind, and the misunderstanding between them and the French government still continued. The cause of emancipation was making progress in Holland, and the new colonial minister had presented an amended project with a view to the accomplishment of the object. The committee had been accused of being entirely opposed to emigration to the West Indies. That was not the case. They knew that emigration was the result of a natural law, and all that they contended for was that it should be perfectly free and voluntary, as it was on the part of the Chinese who went to California and Australia. When the new Parliament had assembled a committee of inquiry would be moved for in the House of Lords to consider the whole subject. Some strong comments were then made on the fact that in the Dutch colony of Surinam there are upwards of 2,700 slaves who are owned by British subjects, among whom is Sir John Young, late High Commissioner at the Ionian Islands, who, it was remarked, had recently received special honours at the hands of his sovereign. It was further remarked that there were two mining companies whose shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange, one of them being the Imperial Brazilian Mining Company, who are amenable to the same censure, and that the law officers had declared their conduct to be in contravention of 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 98. The report concluded with an allusion to the recent death of several of the most active members of the society, including Sir E. N. Buxton and Mr. Joseph Sturge.

From the balance-sheet it appeared that the receipts of the year amounted to 1,244*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,067*l.*

M. LANDREOT ROCHUSEN, from Surinam, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting on the prospect of the speedy abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies.

Mr. C. BUXTON, M.P., in seconding the motion, adverted to the course which he pursued last session in Parliament with regard to immigration in the West Indies. In moving for a committee, he thought it desirable that the inquiry should not be confined to the question whether immigration was necessary, but should embrace the question how it ought to be conducted. He found a very strong feeling in Parliament that that society was doing wrong in endeavouring to protect the negroes against all competition. He believed that when the crop had to be gathered the planters of the West Indies often found great difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of labour, and it would no doubt be an advantage to them to obtain additional labourers. He concurred in the opinion expressed in the report just read, that what was wanted was not the stoppage of emigration, but the leaving it perfectly free and voluntary, as it was in the cases of California and Australia. The cost of introducing new labourers should be borne, not by the community, as was the case at present, but by the planters who required their assistance. To make the community pay for it, was just as if the English public were made to pay for supplying his brewery with draymen. (Hear.) As regarded the question of the rate of mortality among immigrants in the West Indies, although on the whole it appeared large, yet he believed that when it was divided by the number of years during which they remained, it would be reduced within very moderate proportions. Looking at the West Indies generally, he thought their present position afforded the most triumphant vindication of the cause of emancipation. (Hear, hear.) The temporary depression of the colonies was attributable, he believed, not merely to emancipation, but to the destruction of the monopoly of the sugar trade. Slavery and monopoly engendered a state of society

which was utterly rotten—a collapse was sooner or later inevitable; and emancipation only brought to light the frightful evils which had so long existed. As regarded the present state of things, however, the statistics of the Board of Trade, the reports of the governors of the islands, and the testimony of private individuals who had recently come from the colonies, showed that at last emancipation was producing the fruits which were expected, and the various islands were rising in wealth and prosperity. (Cheers.) This was the more important, because one of the greatest obstacles to emancipation in the United States was a prevalent impression that the British West India Islands had been ruined for ever by the abolition of slavery. (Hear, hear.) When this impression was removed a great change might result in the prospects of the anti-slavery party.

The report was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. R. CHARLTON moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the great loss the anti-slavery cause has sustained during the past year in the death of so many who had long been actively engaged (and amongst them of Sir E. N. Burton, Messrs. T. Graham, John Allen, and Joseph Eaton) as their coadjutors, and especially to record its profound sorrow on the occasion of the recent event which, in the sudden decease of Joseph Sturge, has deprived the cause of one of its oldest and firmest supporters, and while this meeting would abstain from eulogising his many virtues, it would pay a just tribute to his practical Christianity, which constituted the foundation of his character and the moving spring of his actions, opening his generous heart to the woes of suffering humanity, and prompting him to expose the cause of the oppressed everywhere, and especially of the down-trodden slave.

The Rev. H. B. INGRAM, of British Guiana, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on the improved condition of that colony with free labour; and, in illustration of the general improvement of the West Indies, he observed that at Barbadoes the largest exportation of sugar during the existence of slavery was eighteen or nineteen thousand hogsheads, while last year it amounted to fifty-three thousand.

The resolution was supported by Mr. N. FOWLER, and the Rev. A. DE LA PORTE, from Swatow, in China; after which it was adopted.

On the motion of the Rev. JOHN CLARK, of Brown's Town, Jamaica; seconded by the Rev. R. CAMPBELL, of the United States, the following resolution was also adopted:—

That this meeting deeply regrets the course of the Government in relation to the Immigration Bill passed by the Jamaica legislature last year, and recently recommended for the royal assent, being of opinion that the measure was ill-advised, of mischievous tendency, and unnecessary, inasmuch as there is abundant evidence to show that there is no want of available labour in Jamaica, provided the proper means are adopted for securing it; and this meeting would further record its conviction that immigration, as at present conducted, is pregnant with the gravest abuses, and therefore open to the most serious objections, and that a thorough inquiry into the working of the actual system is indispensable, and is of opinion that in any case the entire cost of importing foreign labour ought to be borne by those who directly employ it, and that no proportion whatever of it ought to be defrayed out of the general taxation, nor ought the funds of the colony importing it to be in any way pledged for the payment of the interest upon any loan, or for the redemption of any debt, contracted for immigration purposes.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Foreign and Colonial.

BELGIUM.

The political situation in Belgium has of late become unusually complicated. The Senate having rejected the principal enactments of the bill relative to charitable establishments, voted by the Chamber of Representatives, King Leopold finds himself placed under the necessity either of dissolving the Senate, which is elective in Belgium, or of changing his Ministry. A Cabinet Council was held at Laeken on Monday week, the King presiding, but the result is not yet known.

NAPLES.

King Francis II., on his accession to the throne, published a proclamation, in which he enumerated the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoided making any engagements for the future, and abstained from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian peninsula.

The steamer Vesuvius, which left Naples on the 24th, has arrived at Marseilles with a full complement of passengers, who have hurriedly quitted Naples from fear of a collision, which appeared imminent there. The Court is divided. The King, confiding in his army, is making preparation to suppress any outbreak of a *Revolution de Palais*. His Majesty has ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction. It is asserted that the King will declare for neutrality. His Majesty has received by telegraph reassuring communications from the great Powers.

A telegram published in the *Times*, dated Naples, 26th, says that the capital was tranquil. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday. The garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on Wednesday. The funeral of the late King was to take place at the end of the week, or on Monday.

The Piedmontese Government have sent the Count de Salmour to Naples.

The *Daily News* thus vividly describes the failure of the plot to set aside the Duke of Calabria from the throne:—

The Queen Dowager perpetuated that succession of female ascendancy which seems to have become a necessary ingredient in Neapolitan rule under every dynasty. Inferior in grace of mind and person, both to the syren-like Caroline of Nelson's time, and to the more illustrious Caroline, wife of the gallant but giddy Murat, Maria Theresa was not a whit behind them in personal

ambition, although for many years she did not attain to a conspicuous political influence. The man she had to deal with was, by his obstinate stiff-neckedness, at least proof against soft seduction, and it was not until disease came to her assistance by striking him down into a state of helplessness, that in the usurped autocracy of the sickward she ventured to unmuffle the ambition she had until then pent up within her breast. Her design was to deprive the legitimate heir to the Crown of his birth-right, in favour of her own child. A plot conceived by a distorted passion of maternity was prosecuted with the vehemence of frenzy, and a dying man's room was converted into a busy laboratory of mischief. But there were certain obstacles to be overcome. The heir-apparent, though hardly known, and deficient in qualities likely to command attachment, was nevertheless the object of a superstitious popularity on the part of the people, through the veneration paid to the sainted memory of his mother, Maria Caroline of Savoy. Shut off completely from all free intercourse, relegated to the gloomy companionship of priests and spies, subjected without relaxation to an austere discipline worthy of the Escorial, the languid and feeble Duke of Calabria was perfectly content to vegetate, an automaton such as would have gladdened the paternal heart of Philip II. The Queen had therefore, little reason to fear his ability to counteract her machinations—all that seemed important was to forge some plausible pretence to be flaunted before the eyes of the world for the intended usurpation, and to prepare efficient agents for practically carrying it out. It was determined to declare the Duke of Calabria a supposititious child, an unmasked pretender, virtuously stripped of his false plumes, when, in fact, he was to be the victim of a foul plot. As her chief accomplice and working organiser, the Queen selected a certain Merenda, a leading member of the King's police and the depository of much of his confidence. This man, long noted for unscrupulous venality and prodigality, appears to have entered thoroughly into the Queen's proposals. Bringing to bear his intimate acquaintance with all the secret springs of the executive, and with the emissaries and agents of the police, he organised a conspiracy which counted amongst its members courtiers, officials, and soldiers of all ranks, and seemed to have secured the whole machinery of power. Nothing can give a more lively conception of the corrupt material of which the late King deliberately composed his administration, than this large desertion to a cause of unmitigated forgery and crime.

Meanwhile, beneath the same roof with the sick chamber which concealed the threads of this dark treason, there existed the intended victim of these machinations—a man only in virtue of his years—recently endowed, indeed, by his parents' kind generosity, with the gift of a young wife—ostensibly installed as Vicar of the Realm, but in point of fact, a mere infant in the seclusion of a nursery. It was hard to make an impression on one so feeble and so dull; appeals to assume the initiative which was his right were heard with listlessness. Reasoning was not intelligible to the benighted vacancy of his uneducated mind; and the exhortations fervently pressed by men grown grey in his family's service, nay, even by some of his nearest relatives, fell bluntly upon the Prince's impassible stolidity. But at this moment there occurred an explosion which effectually electrified the only lurking fibres of vitality in his frame. The Queen's conspiracy had been observed and tracked, and the positive assurance of its nature was conveyed to the Prince by those who wished him well. He was told exactly who possessed the whole direction of the scheme, and how it rested with him, by an exercise of the power delegated to him, to satisfy himself of the truth. The shock overcame every hesitation, and that same night, on a warrant signed by the Prince, Merenda was arrested in his house, in which were found papers confirming the information, and it is affirmed directly implicating the Queen. What an overwhelming glare of terrible perception must in that instant have flashed upon the dim discernment of this poor youth! One cannot help dwelling with pity on the thought of what he must have felt that night in the gloomy chambers of Caserta, as if bit by bit the irrefragable evidence of incredible perfidy met his bewildered gaze, and he found himself flung, weak as a child, out of the cradle of blank contentment into the full bitterness of domestic malice and treason at the hearth. But would he have been able to continue the same boldness which caused the arrest of Merenda? Would he not have quailed before the Queen? Happily he was spared an effort to which he would probably not have been equal. Before the Queen could deal the heir to the throne a destructive blow, her husband's death had stripped her in a moment of all power. Such are the incidents which in the year of our Lord 1859 have actually attended an ordinary succession to the Crown in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

It is not unnatural to think that the shock thus rudely given may have instilled into Francis II. a hatred against his stepmother, likely, in his slender stock of ideas, to outweigh all other impressions. Now, the Austrian interest is identified with her, while the men who through their services have approached the King's person mainly incline towards a more Italian policy. It is probable that he must, out of sheer necessity, have recourse to their assistance; for where else is he to find servants on whom he can rely?

TURKEY.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 18th instant, by which it appears that the Porte has at last, in conformity with the protocol of the Paris Conference, promised to recognise Prince Couza.

The Sclavie population on the coast of the Adriatic begin to show hostile feelings towards Austria. Three Turkish war steamers have been despatched to the Adriatic.

We learn from Constantinople papers that the Turkish Government is still continuing its armaments. Camps at Schumla and Sofia are in course of organisation. The former will, it is said, be composed of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, under the command of Ismail Pasha, and the latter of from 10,000 to 15,000, under General Osman Pasha, having under him Tassin and Suleyman Pashas. These two places have been fixed on, because they defend the Balkan, and in consequence of Bulgaria offering large resources for an army. Notwithstanding all these

military preparations, the Porte declares its intention to preserve strict neutrality in the present war.

AMERICA.

The news from Europe confirming the outbreak of hostilities in Italy had revived the excitement in commerce in New York, particularly in the corn market, where large sales had taken place at further advance in prices, which were not, however, firmly maintained. The *Times* correspondent says:—

The public begin to think that, after all, a European war need not necessarily injure this country, if its rulers keep out of the fray. The Italian and French elements of New York, which are not very large, are labouring to excite themselves into a sympathy with their compatriots. But they are vastly outnumbered by the Germans, whose sympathies run as strongly the other way, and thus the public opinion may be said to be *seesawing*.

The following is from the New York letter in the *Daily News*:—

We are so absorbed in the news from your side of the water that we have very little news of our own. Mr. Disraeli's speech to his constituents, in which he drew attention to the fact that Great Britain was not simply a member of the European family of nations, but of a great Western and Southern Confederacy, has excited a good deal of sensation here, and has been made the subject of somewhat vain-glorious comment in our journals. The conclusion drawn from Mr. Disraeli's speech is that England looks to the United States for active aid in case of an European collision against her, and the national vanity is of course immensely tickled. One of the New York papers is so carried away by the brilliancy of the prospect, that it actually announces that America will interfere so far in British affairs as to prevent England from going to war with anybody, unless the United States approve of the quarrel, on the ground that anything which affects her prosperity affects that of this country. The feeling of sympathy with Sardinia and France is general and very strong. The past offences of Louis Napoleon are all forgotten in the pity for the sufferings of those whose cause he takes the field to defend.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at London, had informed the State Department at Washington that the British Government disapproved the treaty negotiated by Sir William Gore Ouseley with Nicaragua, and that Sir William had been directed to return to Nicaragua and conclude a treaty in accordance with his instructions.

San Francisco dates are to the 22nd of April, and 1,480,000 dollars in gold had reached New York. The reports of new discoveries of gold in British Columbia were partially credited in California, and a fresh emigration thence to Frazer river was expected.

It is stated that the Congress of Nicaragua had refused to confirm the grant of land made by President Martinez to M. Felix Belly to aid in the canal project.

Havannah dates are to the 8th inst. Two steam propellers had been found abandoned on the east side of Cuba, and it was supposed they had landed cargoes of negroes. Some additional fires had occurred on sugar estates. Sugars had slightly declined. Freights had improved.

INDIA.

CLOSE OF THE MUTINY.

After the capture of Moun Singh it seems possible that the Nana may be arrested, but the event would be one of trifling political importance. Neither he nor any one else can raise a rebellion without the assistance of native troops, and neither Sikhs nor levies are likely to follow a man they consider under the ban of fate. There are still bands of marauders crossing most of the districts of the North-West. There are still many isolated cases of plunder and oppression. There is still hard work for the magistrates and their mounted police, but the great rebellion, I cannot too often repeat, is at an end. Of course there are many who will not accept this view of affairs, who regard every petty *éméute* as the commencement of a new movement, and every hot-tempered expression from the savages enlisted as levies as overt mutiny. Men have become so accustomed to rebellion that quiet and order seem unnatural. The facts, however, are indisputable, and, though it may be months before the country settles back to its old lethargy, insurrection is at an end. That it may revive at any moment is, like everything else in India, quite possible. With a native army of 250,000 men anything may be attempted, and almost anything feared. But observers in England will do well to distrust the everlasting series of rumours which fill private letters to the presidencies, and keep up a chronic state not so much of alarm as alarming gossip. The native army is the sole ground for apprehension, and while that is motionless insurrection is at least out of our range of calculation.—*Times*.

CHINA.

From Shanghai come rumours which may possibly have some influence on the course to be pursued by the British Minister to China. It is said that the Russians have established their Legation at Peking, and that their Minister has been attended there by a large retinue, but that he has already had a difference with the Chinese Government, from his refusing to communicate officially with any one but the Emperor himself. This is a Chinese story, but these stories have always some truth in them, and are not unfrequently substantially correct. It is also reported that Tientsin (where the treaty was concluded) has been occupied by a large number of Chinese troops, and "difficulties" are apprehended when our Minister advances to Peking with the ratified treaty. To that last report, however, no im-

portance need be attached, the Chinese being a timid people, and given to foreboding evil. Business is almost entirely suspended at Canton, and the rumour that the city is about to be evacuated by the Allies is one great cause of fear.

A letter from Hong Kong says:—

There have been lately many and gross instances of kidnapping Chinamen in order to send them as contract coolies to the Havana. This slave trade has not been carried on at Hong Kong, but on the mainland, especially in the neighbourhood of Canton and Whampoa, and the Chinamen thus kidnapped are said to have been taken down, chained in lorchaes, to the neighbouring Portuguese settlement of Macao, where they are placed in barracoons, and shipped off, chiefly in French vessels, for Cuba.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Prussia arrived at Berlin on the 9th. All the royal family and the Court were in waiting at the railway station to receive him. He entered an open carriage and proceeded to Charlottenburg in the midst of loud acclamations from the assembled crowd, who threw bouquets of flowers into his carriage.

A private letter from Rome says:—"The Prince of Wales, before leaving Rome, called on the Pope and bid him farewell in the most cordial manner. On his Holiness expressing his regret at the unsettled state of Italy, the Prince said that he should be most happy to take him to Malta, if he liked to come with him."

THE QUEEN AND THE CANADIANS.—Both Houses of the Canadian Legislature have invited our Queen to visit Canada. A formal address to this effect has been presented to her Majesty. It states that "the completion, in the year 1860, of the Victoria-bridge (Montreal), the most gigantic work of modern days, would afford to your Majesty a fitting occasion to judge of the importance of your province of Canada, while it would assure to its inhabitants the opportunity of uniting in their expressions of attachment to the Throne and to the empire."

A DEFENCE OF KING BOMBA!—In the *Univers*, M. Louis Veuillot, presuming upon the general disinclination to run counter to the maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, writes an obituary article upon the late King of Naples, in which he represents him as the "wisest, virtuous, disinterested, best" sovereign of this century, upholds his system of government as one worthy of the imitation of all sovereigns, and applies to him the hyperbolic expression, used by one of Louis XIV.'s posthumous flatterers, "*Le roi est mort*." According to the *Univers* and the ultramontanists, whose opinions it represents, Ferdinand the Second was the model King of his age. The Pope alone, in his capacity as a temporal sovereign, was worthy to be compared with him. M. Veuillot indulges in some bitter insinuations against Napoleon III., who "takes good care to check the license of the press as against himself," but has tolerated the grossest calumnies against his brother of Naples. It is insinuated that the French monarch may one day bitterly repent his forgetfulness of the "solidarity" of sovereigns, and will have to pay dearly for the part he has taken for bringing the monarchical principle into contempt. M. Veuillot says that the sole reason why this excellent king—universally beloved by the devoted subjects of a prosperous country—acquired a bad name in Europe is that about ten years ago an English hypocrite (*cafard*), named Gladstone, took the lead in a war of pamphlets against him. The innocence and martyrdom of Poerio and his companions is treated as a pure invention which Mr. Gladstone succeeded in palming off upon the world.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE WAR.

A deputation from the city of London presented a memorial to the Earl of Derby on Wednesday, in favour of non-intervention. The Earl said he could assure the deputation that her Majesty's Government, having fully declared their views with respect to English non-intervention, had no intention or desire in any way to alter that policy. In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Morley as to the reported secret treaty between Russia and France, which Mr. Morley said had stopped orders of manufactures, so as to throw thousands out of employment, the Earl of Derby replied that the Government had received repeated and positive assurances from Prince Gortschakoff that no such treaty existed, and that the written memorandum which had been exchanged between the Russian and French Governments in no way affected the interests of this country.

On Saturday Sir John Pakington attended the dinner of the Worcestershire Society at the Albion Hotel, Aldergate-street, and in returning thanks for the Navy made some remarks on England's position in respect to the war:—

He did not think that any one occupying the high and honourable position in her Majesty's councils of First Lord of the Admiralty would do his duty who should for a moment tolerate the idea that any single Power or combination of Powers would be able to dispute the supremacy of England on the sea. (Great cheering.) With regard to the present aspect of affairs, it might, and probably would, be very difficult, if the war which had unhappily broken out in Europe should be long protracted, for England to preserve her neutrality. He could, however, assure them that the policy of her Majesty's present Government was really and truly neutrality. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Nor did he know of the slightest reason at the present moment why that neutrality should not be preserved. (Cheers.) He was sure that it was the interest of England to remain at peace, and he most earnestly hoped that her Majesty's Government would be able so to conduct the business of the nation as to allow England to continue in that peaceful condition in

which all true lovers of their country desired it to remain. (Hear.) They had nothing whatever to do with the quarrels of the Continental powers. (Hear, hear.) It was a most unhappy quarrel, and had led to a state of circumstances which was already most disastrous to contemplate. It was shocking to reflect upon the condition of affairs in the North of Italy, where at that very moment hundreds of thousands of armed men were gathered together for the purpose of imbruing their hands in blood, for the destruction of human life, and who would spread desolation, wretchedness, and barrenness over some of the most fertile plains in the whole world. (Hear, hear.) He believed that it would puzzle any man's brain at this moment to say why all this misery was occasioned. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, the duty of her Majesty's Government to take every possible precaution which human wisdom could devise in order to prevent England from becoming entangled in this most unhappy, and, he would add, this most unnecessary war. (Cheers.) Such a course of conduct upon the part of this country would, he was firmly convinced, be one that would make us respected by every other nation. He believed he was justified in saying that other nations did respect England at the present time, and they would respect us the more if they found that we were determined to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. (Cheers.)

The Oldham people gave a dinner to Mr. W. J. Fox, their favourite representative, and to the Liberal but unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Hibbert. After dinner Mr. Fox made a speech, in the course of which he touched on foreign affairs:—

The treaties of 1815; what are they? A pack of parchments, which a set of men, met together without any delegation from any nation whatsoever, employed themselves in framing, laying out countries here, and countries there, with all their inhabitants, as if they had been so many flocks of sheep or bales of cotton; and they call that the great settlement of Europe. Who has respected that settlement? Nobody that could help it. Belgium did not, as soon as Belgium could assert its independence as a state. Austria has not respected them; Austria has concluded a series of treaties with the Italian states, binding down Naples and Modena, and Tuscany, and Parma—and would, if it could, have bound down Piedmont to obey its own dictates, and govern with the same tyrannical and barbarian authority as it does its own subjects. All this requires watchfulness. It requires the voice of the people to keep the Government steady, to insure that the neutrality is a real neutrality, and not a masked way of helping the despots of Europe. Let us look close to that. Let us watch every step—or, rather, I say, let us discard the men who, as far as it goes, tend to actual and absolute neutrality by their evident bias towards Austrian despotism. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Roebuck has been making one of his eccentric speeches down at Milford Haven, at a dinner to inaugurate a new line of steam ships. He said that on the 7th of June the House of Commons would have to choose whether Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby should be Prime Minister.

I see before me the members for Galway and Merthyr Tydvil, who will be found in the Opposition camp when that decision is come to. And I, in what camp shall I be? I shall be in the camp of the people of England, and that camp I sincerely believe to be opposed to Lord Palmerston. (Cheers and cries of "Bravo.") Oh! there is no "bravo" in it. (A laugh.) It is a miserable contingency—it is like the war in Italy—whichever side is uppermost mischief must come. (Cheers and laughter.) What am I to do? I am a poor independent member, and have to choose between one side or the other, and I see that the least mischief may come from not changing the Administration, and what is more, I believe that we shall succeed in preventing that change. (Cheers.) I know that there has been a combination, I know that Cambridge House has gone down to Pembroke-lodge, and that the ladies have met. (A laugh.) I know that peace has been made, but England has been forgotten. The only consideration which is regarded is that of the parties themselves, but as an independent member, my consideration is England, and for England's sake—I say for God's sake—don't choose Lord Palmerston. (Cheers.)

He spoke of the combination between Lord Palmerston and Lord John as likely to be a mere hollow truce, calculated to break up the power of England and leave us to the mercy of European despotism. Before leaving London, he had heard on high authority that Lord Palmerston was to be Prime Minister, and that Lord John Russell was to serve under him. He thus spoke of the war:—

Let others tear themselves to pieces; let France and Austria fight as long as they please—(cheers)—England should look on quietly if they wish to destroy themselves, and should only be opposed to any Power which may be thoroughly victorious. Suppose Austria was to be the conqueror, what would be the result? Why, that Italy would be what she has been ever since the world began—at the feet of some other Power. Look back either into ancient or modern Italy, and there was not to be found the sign of any self-government in any part of that country. Arts no doubt flourished in the middle ages. Italy was great, and the wonderful intellect of her people made her great, but the differences among the people were always great and prevented united action and government. Take the other side of the picture. Suppose France victorious, what would you have? You would have Frenchmen governing Etruria, Romagna, Naples, and Savoy. I know that Kossuth, who has but one idea, says that the victory of Austria would be injurious to the other nations of the world. But what have other nations done for the world compared with that which England has achieved? England is now at the very apex of civilisation—she is the torch of liberty. All that is great and liberal in the government of mankind has emanated from England, and I cannot but think that the victory of France over Austria would, by being detrimental to the interests of England, be injurious to the best interests of the world. I know that Kossuth with his wonderful eloquence, and others of his friends, will say that I am wrong, but time will show that I am right. Time has shown that over and over again in my past life. When I began life men said I was mad; they join me now. (Cheers.)

M. KOSSUTH.

M. Kossuth on Wednesday night lectured to an immense assembly at Bradford.

In compliance with a requisition of the Committee of the Glasgow Parliamentary Reform Association, M. Kossuth addressed a very crowded meeting of the citizens on Friday night in the City Hall, on the subject of the present crisis in continental affairs. The admission was by ticket. M. Kossuth, on entering, met with a most enthusiastic reception, the whole assemblage rising to their feet, and greeting him with loud and repeated cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Professor Nichol was called to the chair.

M. Kossuth, whose rising was the signal for renewed cheers, delivered a long and eloquent address. It was, for the most part, a recapitulation of the views which he had already expressed at London, Manchester, and Bradford.

Mr. CULLEN moved, and Mr. M'GREGOR seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting, confiding in the patriotism and energy of the people of Great Britain to repel any aggression of their territory or of their colonies and dependencies, expresses its satisfaction at the official declaration of neutrality as embodied in the royal proclamation of the 13th inst., pledging her Majesty's Government to abstain altogether from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war which has just commenced on the continent, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Mr. CROSKY moved, and Mr. MARTIN seconded the next resolution, as follows:—

Since the general and undefined term of neutrality is vague, and might allow of different interpretations, this meeting accepts it in its most general and impartial sense, whether the war should remain localised in Italy or extend to other portions of the continent, through the interests of the oppressed nationalities of Europe; and that, as a general rule, the peaceful policy of this empire should be directed towards curbing the extension of despotism in every direction.

Agreed to.

Mr. MOIR moved the third resolution as follows:—

That the compound of the Austrian empire being founded on an oppression of nationalities, which forms the source of interminable commotions and wars, this meeting would therefore, in the interest of a peaceful and settled condition of Europe, hail it with intense satisfaction, if, under the wise dispensation of Providence, this war should result in the emancipation of the oppressed nationalities, for whose freedom and independence the people of Great Britain have always entertained and will continue to entertain the warmest sympathies.

The resolution having been seconded, was unanimously adopted. Mr. DALGLEISH, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to M. Kossuth for his lecture. Mr. M'ADAM seconded the motion, which was carried amid a storm of applause. M. Kossuth having briefly acknowledged the compliment, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

It is, we can state, the present intention of M. Kossuth to quit England in eight or ten days for Hungary. He goes in the first instance to Genoa, with the full concurrence of the King of Sardinia and Louis Napoleon, and will there concert, with General Klapka and other eminent Hungarian officers, who are waiting to receive him, measures for throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its independence.—*Morning Advertiser*, Friday.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The following urgent circular has been issued to the supporters of the present Government:—

Members are most particularly requested to make their arrangements so as to admit of their being sworn at the table of the House of Commons not later than the 6th of June. It is fully expected that an amendment will be proposed upon the address in answer to the Queen's Speech on Tuesday, June 7, and it is of the utmost importance that every vote should be available on that day.—*Treasury*, May 23.

The *Morning Advertiser* says that the leaders of the Opposition have decided upon not moving an amendment to the address, but that a notice will be given of the intention to bring forward a resolution, in the week following, expressive of a want of confidence in the Derby Government. At present the understanding is that Mr. Milner Gibson should move, and that Sir John Ramsden should second, the intended resolution. Mr. Bright is expected to speak and vote in favour of the no-confidence motion.

The *Observer* says:—"We are quite aware of the difficulties that have existed in bringing together the heads of the two great Liberal sections; but these, it is now generally understood, have been overcome, and that by the time Parliament assembles the Liberal party will be reunited under able leaders, and be prepared at once to register in the House of Commons those opinions which they have recently uttered elsewhere. Should the Government be beaten, and Lord John Russell form an Administration, he will, within three weeks of his being in office, bring in a Reform Bill of so moderate a character that it will have the best possible chance of passing. The Whigs will consider it quite sufficient, and the Radicals will accept it as an instalment of the end to be obtained at some future time."

The *Sun* says there will be no contest for the Speakership of the new House of Commons. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli will unite in nominating the late Speaker.

Three new trustees have been added to the National Portrait Gallery Commission; namely, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. William Stirling, M.P.

Law and Police.

THE LIMERICK ELECTION RIOT.—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.—At Limerick, on Wednesday, the inquest which has been for some time sitting on the bodies of the men killed at the riots during the late election for that city was brought to a conclusion. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Edward G. Bell, R.M., and twenty-six policemen who composed the firing party.

PRIESTLY INFLUENCE IN WILL-MAKING.—In the Court of Probate, Dublin, on Wednesday week, a will case came before the Right Hon. Judge Keating and a special jury. The will—that of a lady who resided in the county Longford—was disputed on the ground of undue spiritual influence. The entire property amounted to about 800*l.*, and by the will, which was drawn by a Roman Catholic priest, and witnessed by two others, 400*l.* was left for Roman Catholic charitable purposes, and the deceased's only daughter, whose husband, Mr. Simon Nicholls, disputed the will, was left the residue. The case was ultimately arranged by consent. The sum to be paid for charities was reduced to 250*l.*—*Londonderry paper.*

CHARGE OF ABDUCTING A VOTER AT THE NORTHALLERTON ELECTION.—The magistrates at Richmond have been engaged in the investigation of a charge preferred against Jeremiah Dobson, Richard Oastler, George Dixon (farmers), James Pearson (horse dealer), and Isaac Walker (postchaise driver), of having, by abduction, duress, and fraudulent contrivance, prevented William Tutin, a farmer, from freely exercising his right to vote at the recent election for the borough of Northallerton. In the course of the hearing the prosecution against Walker was withdrawn; the Bench discharged Dixon and Pearson, and committed the other two to take their trial at the York assizes. The case has excited strong feeling throughout the North Riding.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE OF MARY ANN M'DONNELL.—This case was finally disposed of by the Lord Chief Justice and the rest of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday. The history of the case is this:—Mary Ann M'Donnell is twelve years old. Her father, James M'Donnell, a porter in the Lord Chamberlain's office, was formerly a Roman Catholic, as was also her mother, who died in October, 1857. A year afterwards, M'Donnell, now no longer a Roman Catholic, married again, his second wife being a Protestant. The child Mary Ann had, it appears, gone for some months to a Catholic school in York-street, Westminster, but the parents not wishing her to continue, had removed her to a Protestant school in the neighbourhood. This step roused the jealousy of Mr. Roberts, the head of the York-street school, who called on M'Donnell, and urged that the girl should be allowed to remain at the school. About the same time the conduct of the girl herself underwent a considerable change. From having been gentle and obedient, she suddenly became obstinate and rebellious, so much so that her father was obliged to deal somewhat harshly with her. She insisted on the demand the priest had made with regard to her continuance at the Catholic school, which her parents as firmly resisted. As all efforts to persuade the parents had failed, it was now determined to act against their authority. The parents soon discovered that Mary Ann, instead of continuing at Mr. Martin's school, where they placed her, had gone back to York-street. It was stated in court, indeed, that the child "was removed" from the school in which her father had placed her; and this is evidently the real truth. Finding she had gone back to York-street school, her parents applied to the schoolmistress, Mrs. M'Carthy, to have her given up to them. Mrs. M'Donnell, accompanied by a friend, Mrs. Williams, went to the school for this purpose. Mr. Roberts declined to give up the child unless the father came to claim her. The mother immediately returned to fetch him, leaving Mrs. Williams mounting guard in front of the school. That lady saw nothing of the child in the interval, but when the parents returned she had left the school, and was nowhere to be found. M'Donnell asked the priest to interfere for the liberation of his child. At first he expressed his willingness to do this, but afterwards said "that he knew nothing about her, and that if he did he should not tell him." A few days afterwards a letter, purporting to come from the child herself, was received by her parents. The letter stated how happy she was, how earnestly she wished to remain with her new-found friends, and entreated her father not to inquire after her, and, above all, not to think of taking legal proceedings to recover her. The letter had no address, and was evidently carefully dictated. Failing in their efforts to discover the child's residence, the parents resorted to legal proceedings for this purpose. On May 12th an application in their name was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus*, calling upon Mrs. M'Carthy, the schoolmistress, and Mr. Roberts, the priest, to bring up the body of Mary Ann M'Donnell, in order that she might be restored to her father. Four days afterwards the warrant was returned to the court, filled up in so vague a style that the counsel for the defendants felt himself obliged to express his somewhat romantic "hope" that "it would be deemed sufficient." The defendants asserted that the child left the school of her own accord, and was not now under their control, or otherwise detained by them. They did not pretend to be ignorant of where she really was. Mr. Justice Erle was not satisfied with this return, and suggested that the proper course would be to say at once where the child was. The defendants' counsel promised that this should be done on the morrow,

and on this condition the return was provisionally accepted. Next day, however, came a note from the defendants' attorney, stating that neither Mrs. M'Carthy nor Mr. Roberts could afford the promised information. An application was immediately made for a warrant against these persons for contempt of court; and after hearing the case on yesterday week, Mr. Justice Erle granted the warrant against Mr. Roberts, on the obvious ground that the return was unsatisfactory. On Thursday, as we have already said, the case was fully heard before the Court, which unanimously decided that the child should be restored to its father. As to the further detention of the child, "it would be strange indeed," said Lord Campbell, "if in this civilised country, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, such things could be allowed. Affidavits were laid before the defendant of an amply sufficient character, calling upon him to say whether he had the means of restoring the child to the father. Now, he was of opinion that the answer to these affidavits was evasive, illegal, and untrue. The language used in that answer was capable of a double interpretation, when by the law the most precise language was required. It was his belief that the return of Mr. Roberts was untrue. Mr. Roberts knew where the child was, and he knew where she was on the 5th of April. He did not venture, indeed, to say he did not know, for he stopped short where he ought to have proceeded. But if he had desired to convince the court of the *bona fides* of his return, he ought to have disclosed what he knew as to the custody of his child. The court, therefore, must order Mr. Roberts to be examined upon interrogatories, when he would have full opportunity of stating everything open to him in mitigation or denial of the charge. In compliance with immemorial habit on such occasions, Mr. Roberts must enter into recognisances with sureties to answer all interrogatories addressed to him; and then, after his examination had been taken, it would be for the court to pronounce what sentence ought to be passed upon him." After the other judges had expressed a concurrent opinion, Lord Campbell said he thought it should now be disclosed where the child was, and that the child should be restored to the father, and the law no longer set at defiance. No response being made to this appeal, Lord Campbell then said the rule would be made absolute for an attachment; but that the attachment might be suspended, for the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in 100*l.*, with two sureties in 50*l.* each, to answer the interrogatories.—Rule accordingly. In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, Mr. Serjeant Shee moved for the discharge of Mr. Roberts, the Romiah priest, from custody, on the ground that the child had been given up to her father. The Court directed the discharge of Mr. Roberts upon the payment of costs incurred since the issuing of the writ.

Miscellaneous News.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RAJAH OF SARAWAK.—Sir James Brooke having, it is stated, exhausted his fortune in the promotion of his enterprises in the Indian Archipelago, a subscription has been set on foot in order to render him to some extent independent, now that he has been struck with paralysis.

SUICIDE AT HOLLOWAY.—An inquest of a very painful character was held on Monday on the body of Andrew Huddleston, the son of a surgeon in Holloway, who committed suicide by taking a dose of Prussic acid. The suicide appears to have taken place in consequence of some family differences. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, but could not determine in what state of mind the deceased committed the act.

THE MILTON CLUB BUILDING ON LUDGATE-HILL, with considerable premises at the rear, was put up for sale at the Auction Mart, on Friday. Only these latter were sold, being all purchased, with the exception of a small vacant piece of land opposite Apothecaries' Hall, by the Messrs. Spicer, paper manufacturers, for something more than 10,000*l.* A meeting of debenture-holders will immediately take place, which will, in all probability, issue in the closing of the Club at the end of this month.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT RAMSGATE is now somewhat nearer solution. It has been ascertained that the deceased was a German butcher, named Frederick Mattern, and that he had recently come over from New York. The fact of his being a butcher somewhat strengthens the idea that he committed suicide, as his left hand was so expertly cut off that the mutilation must have been perpetrated by some one accustomed to the use of a knife in that way. Moreover, it is now proved that by an accident he had sustained the loss of two of the fingers of his left hand; and if he was desirous of preventing his identification nothing would be more natural than for him to get rid of that member.

THE MONOPOLY OF GOVERNMENT.—A meeting at Liverpool has adopted a memorial to the Queen proposing an extension of the sphere of election of ministers and officers of state charged with the affairs of the government of the country. Mr. Robertson Gladstone was shocked at the monopoly of power in the hands of the aristocracy. The era of free-trade ought to have practically disposed them from power, to be succeeded by the middle classes, who earned the money which constituted the resources of the nation. The middle classes ran all the risks, and there was no just reason why they should any longer be debarred from the enjoyment of privileges to which they were entitled. Mr. Lawrence Heyworth argued that the commercial

classes should have a representative at the head of the Government, as it was the commerce of the country which had made it so powerful. Mr. J. B. Aspinall was of opinion that in matters of war or peace England was as despotically governed as any continental nation.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—At the meeting of the vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on Friday, a resolution was adopted in favour of the vestry memorialising the Government to erect drinking fountains in all the parks in London. It was urged that there were no places where drinking fountains were more required than in the parks, and in St. James's and the Green Parks the water could be at once obtained from the pipes which pass along from the artesian well in Orange-street, the water being the purest in London. The motion was unanimously agreed to.—Lord Haddo has with his accustomed liberality erected a drinking fountain near "Chesterfield's Walk, Blackheath."

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The public are aware that a proposition was recently made to the Royal Literary Fund, through Mr. Charles Dickens and the Rev. Mr. Elwin, offering to the society the reversion, at the expiration of two lives, of a library, with 10,000*l.* to be exclusively devoted to its support. We understand that a special meeting of the general committee was held yesterday (Wednesday), and that, after an interview with Mr. Dickens and Mr. Elwin, the committee resolved, by a majority of 13 to 7, that no sufficient evidence of any benefits to accrue to the charity was before them to justify them in recommending the adoption of the proposal to a special meeting of the society.—*Morning Post.*

GREAT REFORM BANQUET AT LEEDS.—A large party of Liberals of the West Riding assembled in Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Monday, for the purpose of entertaining Sir John Ramsden and Frank Crossley, Esq., to dinner. About 600 gentlemen sat down. The chair was occupied by H. S. Thompson, Esq. After the loyal toasts the chairman proposed the health of the West Riding members. Sir John Ramsden responded in an eloquent speech, on the position of parties. He contradicted the rumour that, in the second week of the session, he was to propose a motion of want of confidence in Ministers. No such proposition had been made to him, and if it had, he should have felt it his duty to have declined it, and for this reason, that he considered that any member who should take upon himself to propose to dismiss the Ministry ought to be able to assure the House that he saw his way to the formation of a more lasting and stronger Government. It was with the deepest regret, he said, that in the present divided state of the Liberal leadership he did not see his way to any such result. (Hear.) He had no confidence in the present Government, and if that question of confidence were directly brought forward he should vote in accordance with this opinion. In conclusion, Sir John thanked the constituency, and said he was glad to find that out of the eighteen members for the West Riding fourteen would sit on the same side as he did. (Hear.) Mr. Frank Crossley also acknowledged the toast in a neat speech. The next speech of importance was that of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. He advocated firstly, Reform; secondly, Neutrality; thirdly, Decision; and fourthly, Union; and contended that West Yorkshire had given a distinct opinion on all four points. He said the Liberal party must shortly be in power, and they must bring in an efficient measure of Reform. Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., also addressed the meeting.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Tuesday evening the 13th anniversary dinner of this institution was held at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The objects of this benevolent society are to board, clothe, and educate fatherless children from birth until they arrive at the age of fourteen years for boys, and fifteen for girls. The fundamental rule which the society has laid down for itself is "to receive and bless the fatherless infant without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion," and to provide an education for their infant family "strictly religious and scriptural," free from any "particular forms contrary to the religious convictions of the surviving parent or guardian of such child," the only qualification being that "the child must be destitute, and above the condition of a pauper." In the comparatively short space of fifteen years 394 children have enjoyed the benefits of the society, and no less than 178 are at present on the foundation. Eager to extend their advantages, the society have erected a new asylum at Reedham, near Croydon, to pay for which the sum of 20,000*l.* will be required. Of this sum the committee have already paid off between 9,000*l.* and 10,000*l.*, and confidently rely upon the generosity of the public for the remainder. In furtherance of this object the Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast of the evening, said, he need only remind the company of the Divine precept, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," to render it unnecessary for him to say a word about the institution and its purposes. The society was founded on the broad Christianity of the New Testament, so that every one calling himself a Christian might conscientiously subscribe to it. Sectarianism had never as yet dared to raise its head inside the walls of the institution. Upwards of 300 children had been already received, and if the necessary funds were only forthcoming the present 178 pupils might, without any inconvenience, be increased to that number. He would not conceal that he wished to stimulate them to come forward to assist in paying off the debt

which had been incurred, and to enable the institution to open its doors still wider to the numerous applicants on its resources. Not only on the grounds of natural benevolence, but on those of public policy, he would beg of them to place adequate funds at the disposal of the society. What would be the fate of these poor boys, and more especially of the girls, if this society had not rescued them from their former position? The expense to the State to reform them, if they had been left to their own devices, would be far greater, in the long run, than the amount of subscriptions, if opportunely supplied, necessary to prevent their falling into crime. On public, then, as well as private grounds, he would appeal to them to support this most meritorious society. The Secretary, in the course of the evening, stated that the subscriptions amounted to the sum of 600*l.* and upwards. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Lawler, supported by Mesdemoiselles J. Wells and Eyles, and Messrs. Donald King and Cummings. Mr. Harker was the toast-master. The dinner arrangements were of the customary high character of the establishment. The meeting separated at about half-past ten o'clock.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BATTLE—VICTORY OVER THE AUSTRIANS.

(From a Second Edition of the *Daily News*.)

TURIN, Tuesday Night.

To-day, a new victory was obtained by the Piedmontese army at Palestro. The attack was made by 25,000 of the enemy. The King, with General Cialdini's division and the Zouave regiments, repelled the attack, and took 1,000 prisoners and eight guns.

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

The following has been received here:—

"VERCELLI, Tuesday Evening, 5.30 p.m.

"The Austrians in great force made an energetic attack this morning upon the troops commanded by the King of Sardinia, and endeavoured to prevent our troops from crossing the river, but our regiments, which were partly supported by General Trochu's division, valiantly drove them back.

"The Third Zouaves, attached to a Sardinian division, did wonders. Single-handed, in the face of a battery of eight pieces and a sustained fire of infantry, they crossed a canal, climbed a steep height, and, charging with the bayonet, drove 400 of the enemy into the canal, and carried off six guns. The Sardinians took two guns.

"Our losses are slight."

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament (the sixth of Queen Victoria) was opened yesterday by the Royal Commissioners who were entrusted with the duty of discharging the formalities usual on such occasions. There was nothing in the proceedings out of doors to call for any popular excitement, but still large groups collected in the neighbourhood of Westminster Hall for the purpose of witnessing the arrival of the new members. As all the members of the House of Commons, whether members of the last Parliament or not, have to be sworn in, the next few days will be devoted to that ceremony, and the Parliamentary campaign will be commenced on Tuesday next, when the Royal Speech will be delivered.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday shortly after two o'clock, the Commissioners appointed to open the new Parliament entered the House in their robes and took their seats immediately in front of the throne. The Commissioners consisted of the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Hardwicke, and the Earl of Delawarr. Scarcely any of the Peers were present, and only two ladies on the Opposition benches.

The Usher of the Black Rod was then despatched to the Lower House to summon the members of that branch of the Legislature, and in a few minutes several hon. gentlemen made their appearance at the bar of the House.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the writ directing the Commons to retire and elect a Speaker.

The members of the House of Commons then withdrew, and the Commissioners retired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The members began to assemble about half-past one o'clock. Amongst the earliest arrivals of old members were Mr. Walpole (who took his old seat behind the Ministerial benches), Sir Henry Willoughby, Lord Hotham, Lord Duncan, Admiral Walcott, Mr. E. Cardwell, Colonel French, Sergeant Kinglake, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Knatchbull Huggins, Mr. Miller, Mr. C. Tite, Mr. Crawford, Col. Sykes, Mr. G. Hadfield, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Harcourt, Sir James Duke, Mr. S. Gurney, Mr. Fox, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Wilson, Sir George Grey, Colonel Patten, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Bowyer, Baron Rothschild, Mr. Gladstone, Sir

Andrew Agnew, Mr. Massey, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. McMahon, Mr. J. Clay, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Castle-rose, Mr. Roupell, Mr. Headlam, Alderman Salomons, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Denison (the late Speaker), who sat on the Government side of the House, below the gangway; Mr. C. Butler, &c.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the house at two o'clock, and cordially shook hands with Mr. Milner Gibson. Lord John Russell came in about the same time, and took his old seat below the gangway on the Opposition bench. Immediately afterwards he crossed over to Sir James Graham, and had some conversation with him. Several members of the Government made their appearance early. There were present on the Ministerial benches—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir J. Pakington, Lord John Manners, Lord Lovaine, and Mr. Mowbray. Several of the newly-elected members were present. Sir Denis le Marchant, the Chief Clerk, sat at the table. Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, who appeared to be labouring under severe indisposition, entered and summoned the House to the House of Lords. On their return,

Colonel WILSON PATTEN rose to move the election of Mr. Denison as Speaker. Understanding that that the House would be unanimous to-day, he had no hesitation in nominating his right hon. friend. (Cheers.) That right hon. gentleman had succeeded one of the ablest men who ever filled the chair (Lord Eversley), and he had no ordinary difficulties to contend with. His conduct had been marked with the greatest courtesy to every member who wished to consult him, and it was to the urbanity and ability with which he had discharged his duties that there was so general a feeling that he should be re-elected. In private as well as in public he had borne an unimpeachable character.

Sir F. BARING seconded the nomination. The selection of a Speaker was, he said, a delicate matter; for to choose a man out of their own body, to preside over their deliberations, was at no time an easy matter. (At this stage of the proceeding Lord Palmerston entered and took his seat.) It was necessary that they should have a gentleman of high character and high honour, and he need scarcely say that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Denison) had held office sufficient time to prove his capabilities. He was willing to admit, when Mr. Denison was first placed in the chair, his inexperience and diffidence somewhat hampered the readiness to which they had been accustomed, but that soon wore off, and last year the chair was filled in a manner honourable to Mr. Denison and to the House.

There being no other candidate, Mr. Denison was elected.

Mr. DENISON offered his thanks to the two gentlemen who had introduced his name in terms dictated too much, he feared, by personal partiality. He thought it a great honour when he was placed in the chair two years ago, but it was a higher honour now, after trial, to be approved. His short experience had demonstrated many deficiencies and shortcomings on his part, but he had always endeavoured to discharge his duties with impartiality, and from the manner of his election to-day he was gratified to find that his efforts had not been unsuccessful. (Cheers.) The honour and character of the House would always be the objects of his deepest concern, and so long as he was entrusted with them he believed they would be in safe keeping.

The honourable gentleman was then led to the chair by Colonel Patten and Sir F. Baring.

Having taken the chair he again thanked the House, and the clerks who presided at the table, for the valuable assistance they had rendered to him.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER congratulated the right hon. gentleman on his election, and expressed a hope that he would ever combine the impartiality of an English judge with the purity of an English gentleman.

Lord PALMERSTON also congratulated the new Speaker.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to three till to-day at two, no holiday being allowed for the Derby.

The Address in reply to the Royal Speech will be moved by the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire, and will be seconded by Sir James Elphinstone, M.P. for Portsmouth.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

TURIN, May 31.

The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy was entrenched at Palestro, Casalino, and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, took two pieces of cannon, and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown. Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was in fête. The King passed the night at Torrione amongst the encamped troops.

VIENNA, May 31.

The Emperor arrived at Verona yesterday evening at six o'clock. His Majesty is received everywhere enthusiastically. The official bulletin published to-day mentions the commencement of fighting at the advanced posts at Palestro, and adds that a report of the result will follow.

DRESDEN, May 31.

The *Dresden Journal* of to-day professes acquaintance with the fact, that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, for the purpose of arriving at an understanding in the interest of Germany, have, during the last few days, made satisfactory progress.

Count Karoly has returned from St. Petersburg without, according to the confessions of the Vienna journals themselves, having effected anything. It is stated that Prince Gortschakoff has charged the representative of Russia at the German Courts to declare that the attitude of Germany will decide that of Russia.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro state that President General Urquiza threatens seriously to invade Buenos Ayres, and has collected 20,000 men. The provinces of the Argentine Confederation show their approbation of the war by public demonstrations.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Yesterday evening the non-electors of Birmingham entertained the members for the borough, Messrs. Scholefield and Bright, at dinner, in the Town Hall. About 700 persons sat down in the body of the hall, the side galleries and a portion of the great gallery being occupied by ladies. The members on entering the hall were cordially received. Mr. J. A. Langford presided, supported on his right by Mr. Scholefield, and on his left by Mr. Bright; Mr. Alderman Lloyd, Mr. Charles Sturge, Mr. Geo. Edmonds, and other members of the Liberal party occupying the principal table.

Mr. BRIGHT, in the course of his speech, commented upon the remarkable fact that those who were present, and who exhibited such an aspect of order and intelligence, had no voice in the representation of their country, and were excluded from the rights of free citizens by those who had shamelessly accused the working classes of being revolutionary in their opinions. With reference to the war now going on on the Continent, everybody said we were to be neutral—

The Queen had issued a proclamation of neutrality; the ministers of the crown had announced that neutrality would be their policy, and the expectant ministers were in favour of the same policy; the newspaper press, and all those gentlemen who spilled much ink and were responsible for the spilling of much blood, were now in favour of neutrality. The great meetings recently held were all in favour of our abstaining from participation in this war. The question was, was the neutrality to be a real or a pretended one? Was there any reservation in their minds when they said they would not go into this war? Had they determined that in any case short of absolute attack they would have nothing to do with the criminal operations now taking place in Italy? Why should England interfere? With all our preparations for war, was there any more chance of an invasion than there was five years ago? Yet Government had stated that it was necessary for our defences to be increased.

Some people said that an attack on this country was improbable. If this was so, he wanted to know why it was that we wanted more soldiers? Why was it that, after spending twenty-two millions annually to pay for national defences in the shape of a standing army and a powerful fleet, they should invite the people—not the non-electors, but gentlemen from various parts—to change their character from peaceable civilians into martial heroes?

While we maintained a most rigid neutrality with regard to Austria and France, we might at the same time have a deep sympathy for Italian freedom, and express to the world our resolution never to interfere by shedding our blood or expending our gold to maintain a foreign Government, good or bad, or a foreign system of Government. He would not go into the question as to what should be done next week with that great public malefactor (as many persons deemed him), the head of the present Administration.

But I say this is my course on the questions of which I have spoken. I am for a broad, a substantial, a sensible measure of reform, which can be felt and seen. (Great cheering.) I will have nothing to do beyond that which every member of Parliament must have with questions as they arise. I will have nothing to do with any special connexion with, or support of, any Government which is disposed to play false with the people on this great question. (Renewed cheering.)

After the election of Speaker yesterday, and when the House of Commons was about to adjourn, Lord John Russell left his seat below the gangway, walked up to the Opposition bench, and shook hands with Lord Palmerston.

Last night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has issued a commission under her Royal sign manual, appointing the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K.C.B., Colonel Sir Proby Thomas Cautley, K.C.B., Thomas Alexander, Esq., C.B., Colonel Edward Harris Greshed, C.B., William Farr, Esq., M.D., James Ronald Martin, Esq., and John Sutherland, Esq., M.D., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of her Majesty's army serving in India.

The alleged poisoning case at Richmond has gone through its last stage preparatory to the trial of the prisoner. He has already been committed for trial by the magistrates, and yesterday the coroner's inquest terminated with a verdict of "Wilful Murder."

Considerable Austrian forces are moving into Galicia, and another concentration of troops takes place near Belgrade on account of the suspicious movements of which Serbia is the theatre. Considerable agitation appears at present to prevail in Serbia.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all kinds, owing to the thin attendance of buyers, ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations. We were heavily supplied with most kinds of foreign wheat. Even the finest parcels were much neglected, and prices almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain were dull.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. K.,” Norwood.—His letter is unavoidably deferred till next week.

•• In order that we may give a full and complete report of the Conference of the Liberation Society, which will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the next number of the *Nonconformist* will be published on Thursday afternoon, instead of Wednesday.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE first session of the sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria commenced yesterday. In the Commons there was a strong muster of members on both sides of the House. The re-appointment of Mr. Denison as Speaker was moved by Colonel Wilson Patten, seconded by Sir F. Baring, and carried with great cordiality, after eulogistic speeches from Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston. This afternoon the House meets, in spite of its being the Derby-day, in order that Mr. Denison's election may receive the formal sanction of the Crown. Not till Tuesday next will the real business of the session commence, and it seems probable that some days may elapse ere any motion is brought forward to test the confidence of the new House in the Derby Government.

While Parliament is still silent, though sitting, the public speeches of individual members out of doors excite more than ordinary attention. Those of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Roebuck are rather disquieting. The First Lord of the Admiralty not only indulges in the oft-repeated and offensive boast of our ability to “thrash” all the world upon the high seas, but encourages the idea that England will still take part in the war. “With regard to the present aspect of affairs, it might, and probably would,” he said, “be very difficult, if the war which had broken out in Europe should unhappily be long protracted, for England to preserve her present neutrality.” It is such equivocal language as this that tends to bring about the calamity that is deprecated, and especially to encourage the smaller States of Germany in their warlike longings. Sir John Pakington declares that the policy of her Majesty's present Government “is really and truly neutral.” So long as such language as the above is indulged in by Ministers of the Crown, they are not neutral. Is it consistent with a fair neutrality for our Ambassador at the present moment to give an ostentatious banquet at Vienna, at which Lord Loftus proposes the health of the Emperor and Count Rechburg that of Queen Victoria, and the band plays the national anthems as though to celebrate the *entente cordiale* between the two Governments? In a week or two we shall have in the Mediterranean 97 pennants, including no less than 35 screw steam-ships. These are war not peace armaments. Are they a menace against France, or Austria which has no fleet? For all our vast preparations there is no adequate reason, unless it be the secret wish of our Government to ruin France by needless but lavish expenditure. After all the pretence about national defence our most available ships are sent away from our

shores. No sooner does public opinion oblige Ministers to abandon their equivocal position than the French papers announce that, “since the English declaration of neutrality preparations have been suspended in the French arsenals, and the Government has ceased to engage men for the navy.” But, in consequence of our naval preparations, France has sent back to her western ports the ships which had been transferred to the Mediterranean. This game of “beggar my neighbour” is scarcely reconcilable with Sir J. Pakington's professions of real neutrality.

Mr. Roebuck has let off a characteristic philippic at Milford Haven, the great feature of which is its rabid Gallomania. The hon. gentleman has taken up a new position. He gives strong indications of a disposition to support Ministers on a question of confidence, on the plea that he would keep out Lord Palmerston. How far this willingness to keep the Derby Government in office prevails in the ranks of the Opposition will be revealed next week. Mr. Roebuck assumes that, in any new arrangements, Lord Palmerston and not Lord John Russell is to be Prime Minister. We trust his anticipations will not be realised.

The campaign in Italy makes but slow progress. Within the last day or two, however, there have been signs that the Allies are about to assume the offensive. The Imperial headquarters have been removed from Alessandria to Casale, and on Monday the King of Sardinia, with his *corps d'armée*, crossed the Sesia at Vercelli in the face of the enemy, captured the Austrian intrenchments at the point of the bayonet, and occupied the fortified village of Palestro. The Turin bulletin of the engagement, though very vague, implies that the forward movement of the Piedmontese was successful. Probably a considerable part of the French army will, in a few days, follow their allies across the Sesia. But at present the French plan of the campaign is undeveloped. Prince Napoleon is preparing to take the field with his small army in Tuscany. His appearance at Leghorn was speedily followed by a revolution in Parma, on behalf of Italian independence—so that that country can now be traversed by a French army without any violation of treaties.

The great military event of the week has been Garibaldi's invasion of Lombardy with his volunteer corps, and the series of successes which have enabled him to take possession of Como, and raise the country in insurrection. It is as yet doubtful whether he is approaching Milan, or has been defeated, and obliged to take refuge in Switzerland. But it is not doubtful that he has to encounter no ill-matched antagonist in General D'Urban and his flying column.

SETTLING ACCOUNTS WITHOUT THE HOST.

THE House of Commons which met yesterday for the selection of its Speaker, and which is expected to proceed to business on the 7th inst., has before it as distinct a line of policy, traced out for it by the constituencies, as Parliament could, at any time, desire. Strict neutrality in regard to the present war, and a moderate but substantial measure of Reform—a measure the outlines of which (we may almost say) have been everywhere agreed upon—make up the sum of that policy which the present Parliament is expected to enforce. There are minor questions, of course, to which it will give heed—but, unless popular election has become “a delusion, a mockery, and a snare,” and the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, is to go for nothing in comparison of the convenience of party chiefs, we see no way by which the House of Commons can evade its simple duty in regard to these two points. Quite subordinate to these is the question as to who shall hold the reins of Government—and so, we trust, it will be treated by the representatives of the nation.

It has been industriously rumoured that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have adjusted their rival pretensions, settled their respective positions in the next Cabinet, and chalked out the course which they unitedly intend to pursue. For the credit of both these noble lords, we rejoice to learn that, at last, they have made up their minds to subordinate personal pretensions to public demands. They have not reached this decision a moment too soon for their own reputation. In sooth, their mutual jealousies have been disgraceful to themselves, disastrous to the Liberal party, and seriously detrimental to the repute and efficiency of representative institutions. We hope it is true that their dissensions have come to an end. But we must nevertheless protest against its being taken for granted that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston carry in their pockets the proxies, so to speak, of the entire Liberal side of the House. The noble lords may, for aught we know to the contrary, have drawn up a programme which all the

friends of popular progress will be glad to endorse. But we venture to intimate that, as yet, the signs of their having done so are utterly wanting. The House of Commons, we imagine, will have something to ask, and something to say, in this matter, whatever may have been the bargain struck between these rival politicians—but, so far as we can learn, no conspicuous member of the Independent party has yet received the slightest clue to their intentions. Their success, therefore, will depend upon what they have to offer—for, however incredible it may seem to them, there are many members who will decline to follow them in a *coup de main* upon the Treasury Bench, unless some advantage will accrue from it more deserving of a struggle than the re-installation of Lord Palmerston as Premier, and of Lord John as a Secretary of State.

We confess we regard with something near akin to indignant annoyance the insulting exclusiveness of these political leaders. We should have thought that they might have learned before now the impolicy of reckoning without their host. They know, each of them to his bitter mortification, that there exists in the House of Commons a sufficient number of Independent members to spoil their most eagerly pursued projects, at any time, and to keep them on the left side of the Speaker. They have good grounds for presuming that, on a fair consultation, the most conspicuous of those members are as reasonable and practicable as is either of themselves. But if they will not take them into account, if they will persist in treating them as if they were nonentities, if they will concoct all their schemes as though no such men existed—never consulting them, never even informing them, never holding communication with them, direct or indirect—they will have no right to complain should they find their word of command less obsequiously obeyed than they had anticipated. Nothing can well be more distasteful to such men as John Bright, Arthur Roebuck, Milner Gibson, and William Lindsay, than a further support of Derby-Disraelism. But there is one state of things which is still more to be deprecated—and it is the restoration to place and power of supercilious chiefs, who recognise no obligation to their supporters, who are seldom Liberal save when in opposition, and who, at the first glimpse of office, invariably assume an insolent bearing. The country insists upon a *bond fide* neutrality, and upon a real Reform Bill—and the country will have both—but it will not break its heart because the one is not guaranteed by Lord Palmerston, nor the other introduced by Lord John Russell.

For our part, we both expected and desired that an immediate change of Government should take place on the meeting of Parliament—and we have no hesitation in saying that such ought to be the prelude of more important work. But then, in common with the public, we desired it merely as a means to something else, not as an object satisfactory in itself. It is a step which a patriotic and faithful House of Commons, just fresh from their election, ought to be ready to take—but not blindfolded. What lies beyond that consummation? What, besides a mere change of men, is to be effected by it? What is the policy for the sake of which the word of our Whig chiefs is to be implicitly obeyed? If they expect *carte blanche* they will probably be bitterly disappointed. Let them unveil the mystery which they keep shrouded with so much secrecy from all their expected supporters. They have but to declare their measures—to give some reasonable pledge of good behaviour. In a word, they have only to take care that in inviting the House of Commons to deal summarily with Lord Derby, they furnish it with a fitting opportunity for declaring its own policy—and their work will be done. But, we suspect, they will find the majority in no pusillanimous mood, ready to do what they are bidden without asking the reason why. The country has had too much of this over-inflated dignity. The House of Commons is sick of it. So the two noble lords had much better make a virtue of necessity—had better come down from their stilts and walk as other men do. They must humble themselves before they are again exalted.

After all, we would fain anticipate a straightforward course for the Liberals. It may turn out that the line of tactics agreed upon goes as direct and as far towards objects we have at heart as can in reason be demanded—and, in such case, we apprehend, no mere personal distastes will be suffered to stand in the way of substantial progress. We should like to see Lord Derby relieved of a burden under which, it is clear, he cannot stand upright. We could wish that it might devolve upon one in whom our faith is stronger than it is in Lord Palmerston. But it will not do to let personal considerations, nor even party predilections, bear sway, at critical times like the present, in relation to public affairs. We wish the whole race of “possible

premiers" were off the stage, and the Crown compelled to have recourse to impossible ones. The heart of the country is sound enough—the ideas of the country are clear enough—but unfortunately it has shaky hands and a stammering tongue. Great statesmanship cannot make itself visible so long as these elderly politicians usurp the seat of authority. After them, of course, will come the deluge, but we hope the free institutions of the realm will survive. Meanwhile, we must endure what our exclusives provide for us. But even they will do well not to try popular patience beyond all reasonable limits. The Session just opened will test their reputation. If they are truer men than they seem, all the better for us and for them too. But if they are merely playing over again the old game of "beggar my neighbour," we hope they will very soon be convinced that they were foolish enough to reckon without their host.

SYMPTOMS OF RETURNING SOBRIETY.

THE most hopeful piece of news from the Continent comes from Germany. The Diet of the Confederation seems to be recovering from panic. Not long since, some of our readers will have observed, Hanover, the *enfant perdu* of the Germanic States, made a fiery proposition, against which Prussia strongly protested, to locate an army of observation on the Rhine—a sort of challenge to France, "Come on if you dare!" Had this counsel been adopted, France, as a matter of course, would have responded by a similar act, and on each side of the Rhine there would have been an army glaring suspicion and defiance, each at the other, across the now peaceful stream. Happily, the wiser advice of Prussia has been taken. The plenipotentiaries of the States, under instruction from their respective Governments, have voted the rejection of the Hanoverian proposition, and have authorised Prussia to take the initiative, as, in her judgment, circumstances may render imperative. This decision will hold the Southern incendiaries in check, and offers an important guarantee that the war will be confined, if possible, within its present limits.

We breathe more freely for awhile. We place some reliance upon the prudence of Prussia—some upon the rivalry of that kingdom with Austria—but still more upon the fact that the decision of the Diet will allow time for heated minds to sober down, and for our own Parliament to make its voice heard. A heavy responsibility now rests upon our representatives. It depends mainly upon them, under Divine Providence, to hedge round the conflagration which has broken out, and prevent its further spread. If they will but address themselves manfully to their duty, and give clear and decisive utterance to the national will, all the efforts which are being made to goad us into the conflict will fail. Prussia will not be likely to move a step in advance without assurance of our support. She knows full well that the first and heaviest penalty of taking an offensive attitude will fall upon herself—that she is more easily to be got at, and has more to lose, than the Southern States who would prick her on. Without a powerful maritime ally, her seaboard is open to incursion—and should Russia take open part with France, Prussia, unaided by Great Britain, would be exposed to irreparable mischief. We have only, therefore, to put our Government under bail to keep the peace, in any case but in the improbable contingency of being ourselves attacked, to limit the conflict to the Italian peninsula. This, we trust, the House of Commons will take care to do as soon as may be. When this has been effectually done, we may leave Austria to settle accounts with France and Sardinia.

The sooner the better, we say. The indefatigable activity of the *Times* to embroil us with the Emperor Napoleon is frightful. We are no partisans of that monarch, as our readers know—we put no faith in his professions, as such, and can spare him but scanty credit for generosity. But we see no good end to be answered by daily maligning him—torturing every fact into an accusation—accepting every lie to his dishonour. We see nothing but mischief in reiterating as a certainty that we shall be at war with him before long, and that it behoves us to clear the decks for action. The *Times* will persevere with this devilish work until it perceives that it is of no avail. It is for the great Council of the nation to rebuke the recklessness of this journal by giving Europe a dignified assurance that we are resolved to maintain our neutrality, and that we will neither be seduced nor flattered, neither tricked nor bullied, into an offensive attitude against either of the belligerents. We would earnestly hope that an end will be put to all expectation that England means to mount guard over the torn treaties of 1815, or pursue, through fire and blood, that phantom of diplomacy, "the balance of power." Louis Kossuth has opened many eyes—no wonder that he has provoked the mendacious malignity of the *Times*.

But it remains for our own Legislature to crown the work which he has so ably commenced—and to let the world know that whithersoever our sympathies may tend, our active efforts will be kept for home purposes.

We believe that by taking this course we shall strengthen Prussia in the Diet of the Germanic Confederation, and save her from being pushed, sorely against her judgment and her will, into a position of imminent peril. The Prince Regent's Government has had a hard task to hold on its way unfaltering, against the heavy pressure of the Southern States. It would prove the reverse of kindness to her, to evince any disposition to support her in a contest with France—for it would increase a hundredfold the pertinacity of the petty sovereigns who long to drive her into collision. Let us but resolve to be neutral under any foreseeable contingency, and we put an irresistible argument into the mouth of Prussia against any violation of prudence. Our very affection for our own Queen, and for the Princess, her daughter, who will probably share the Prussian throne at some future day, should make us the more anxious to exert our best influence to keep Germany out of a broil which really does not concern her. We were afraid lest the opportunity for doing her this service should slip away before Parliament could assemble—but, happily, the resolution of the Germanic Confederation preserves for us an opening, and grieved and surprised shall we be if the House of Commons do not take advantage of it.

For, in truth, here lies our chief, if not our only danger. Even the Eastern question threatens to become troublesome only in the event of our being dragged by Germany into war. Russia would probably prefer to abstain, for the present, from hostilities calculated to exhaust her already crippled energies, and to pursue her projects on the Danubian Principalities and Turkey, if she still cherishes them, by other means than an appeal to arms. But should Great Britain suffer herself to be committed against France, we may be sure that Russia would seize the occasion to take back all that the allies wrested from her in 1856, and with accumulated interest to boot. Could the *Times* but spur us into the conflict which it seems so eagerly to desire, we may bid farewell to progress for this generation—possibly, for ever. We should come out of the war ruined if victorious—justly humiliated, if defeated. The prospect is too gloomy to dwell upon. It remains very much within our own power to avert the lowering calamity. Fortunately, light has pierced through the darkness in the quarter whence we least expected it—and whilst the *Times* daily becomes more reckless, the Germanic Confederation shows symptoms of returning sobriety.

OUR POSSIBLE FOE.

If England should take sides in the war that has commenced, there is no doubt that she will enter the bloody lists not only as the ally of the double-headed despotism of central Europe, but as the foe of the only free state south of the Alps. Of all European communities, Belgium and Holland perhaps excepted, Sardinia is the nearest allied to Great Britain in the high personal qualities of her Sovereign, her excellent civil institutions, her struggles for social reform, and her attachment to commercial freedom. War between England and Sardinia would be not only unnatural, but fratricidal.

Saving his ambitious longings, Victor Emmanuel II. is a sovereign deserving of the special admiration of Englishmen. His rigid adherence to his royal engagements in an age when perjury is characteristic of the greatest crowned heads of Europe, has scarcely received its due meed of praise. He succeeded to the throne when the wild democratic outbreak of 1848 had been quelled by Austrian soldiers, when Piedmont was prostrate under the feet of the victorious Radetzky, her army shattered, her resources exhausted, her nobles and priests clamorous for the restoration of absolute power. The King might easily, at that moment, have set aside the constitution which had worked so ill. But he remembered the oath taken by his father, Charles Albert, and in that hour of national prostration resisted all threats and entreaties to abrogate the statute which conferred freedom on his subjects. In that period of reaction, the Pope retracted his solemn promises, the Grand Duke of Tuscany broke his pledged word, and the King of Naples perjured himself. Victor Emmanuel alone stood firm to his royal pledges.

The history of Piedmont from 1849 to 1858 is perhaps the brightest page in the annals of any community of modern times. It is the record of a nation striving to consolidate its freedom aided by its Sovereign and most distinguished statesmen. The achievements of Azeglio, Cavour, and the Turin Parliament, during that period, were of the most solid and difficult nature. The

extent of these domestic reforms may be gathered from a timely publication,* which should be in the hands of all who desire to understand the antecedents of the present crisis in Italy. The pages of Mrs. Gretton describe, in a fuller and more connected form than have hitherto been known to the English public, those triumphs of statesmanship which have given to Sardinia institutions which, with us, have been the growth of centuries.

In a country so essentially Catholic as Piedmont, the greatest foes to internal improvement were of course the formidable army of priests that overspread the country. When Victor Emmanuel became King, he found himself embarrassed by a Concordat with the Church of Rome, which, under previous sovereigns, had taken more than an equal share of the ruling power. The bold proposal, therefore, of the King's Ministers, to curtail the privileges of the Catholic Church, make it amenable to the civil power, and to secularise part of its ill-gotten property, was a signal proof of earnest patriotism. It is remarkable that, while Victor Emmanuel was thus intrepidly standing forth as the foe of spiritual despotism, and braving the malice of a powerful priestly corporation, and the censure of the head of the Church to which he himself belonged, Francis Joseph was delivering over his subjects to the power of the Papacy. It is not needful to describe this glorious and well-known struggle for the emancipation of mind. Its intensity may be best judged from the fact that, before the conflict had terminated, the Government was obliged to imprison two archbishops for resistance to the law, and that the King and all concerned in attacking the privileges of the clergy were excommunicated by the Pope. But in spite of the Vatican and its adherents, religious freedom became, henceforth, the rule of the Government, which permitted the erection of Protestant churches at Nice, Genoa, and other towns, and allowed the members of the free Italian Church liberty of worship.

It was not only in ecclesiastical matters that Piedmont had entered upon a new life. While Austria, and all the States of Italy under her blighting influence, were sinking deeper into moral and spiritual degradation, Piedmont, under the fostering care of her enlightened Sovereign and his Ministers, was making steady progress in the path of social and material reform. Her press enjoyed a remarkable degree of freedom, her prisons harboured but few political prisoners, and Turin had become a safe asylum to crowds of emigrants from the despotic Italian States. The resources of the country were developed to the utmost, and full protection was given to the people by the laws which were brought into harmony with the requirements of the times. In the course of 1853 alone the Government presented no less than 142 projects of law, which embraced municipal organisation, the army, finance and public works. Immense sums were voted for the construction of railways, and electric telegraphs were everywhere laid down. "Free schools, evening classes, public lectures, infant schools and asylums, all attested its solicitude for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the people."

This progress in the consolidation of free institutions was made, not only in spite of a well-organised reactionary party at home, comprising the great body of the clergy, but in opposition to external dictation. Up to within the last three years Piedmont maintained a strictly defensive attitude in relation to the great Power which held all the rest of Italy in its iron grasp. But till the King embarked in the Crimean war his government was continually exposed to the menaces of the Court of Vienna. One fact alone will suffice to show the nature of that interference. Mrs. Gretton relates, on the authority of Signor Chiala, a writer of moderation and respectability, that no sooner had the news of the *coup d'état* of the 2nd December, 1851, reached Austria, than she directed an ambassador to proffer to King Victor Emmanuel the recommendation that he should conform his Government to that of the other Italian States, with a hint that he might have to repent of his pertinacity in adhering to a contrary system. The King replied as became him to this insolent message, in terms which are quoted from a confidential despatch to the Sardinian Ambassador in London, dated 10th December, 1851.

How far the Piedmontese Government was induced by such menaces to seek the favour and protection of the great Powers by taking part in the Crimean war, and eventually to throw itself into the arms of France, it is now useless to inquire. Under the circumstances, Victor Emmanuel could scarcely help becoming the mouthpiece of Italian wrongs. There is some truth, though not the whole truth, in what Mrs. Gretton says:—

* "The Vicissitudes of Italy since the Congress of Vienna," by A. L. V. Gretton. London: Routledge and Co., Farringdon-street.

The Italian policy of Sardinia has become an imperative necessity. Without pursuing it she would never have saved her independence. Had she not rallied the Liberal party around her constitution, she would have been unable to make head against the intrigues of Austria and the clericals, or to defeat the ascendancy of Mazzini. It was in consequence of the conviction that they had at last found a faithful exponent of their cause that the Italians, for the last three years, patiently awaited, under increasing grievances, the result of Cavour's interposition in their favour; and to their faith in Victor Emmanuel is it due that the monarchical principle was never before so universally recognised or respected.

Whatever the faults of the King of Sardinia on the side of ambition, he has at least shown himself a great sovereign, and a man of unsullied honour. For England to be ranged in war against him, who is after all the worthiest crowned head on the continent, would be revolting to the national sentiment, treason to the cause of Italian independence, and a new guarantee of that wicked system of despotism which was the original cause of the present and of every preceding convulsion in Italy.

ANOTHER POSSIBLE ALLY.

THE following sketch of the Arch-Cardinal of Rome, and virtual head, if not of the Catholic Church, at least of the Roman Government, is taken from the brilliant book of M. About on "The Roman Question":—

Antonelli is fifty-three, but still youthful in appearance. His figure is slender and sinewy, and he enjoys the rude health of a mountaineer. His broad forehead and brilliant eye, his eagle nose, and all the upper part of his head challenge a certain degree of admiration. A flash of intelligence illuminates his swarthy and rather Moorish face. But the heavy jaw, long teeth, and thick lips betoken the grossest appetites. These betray the savage on whom the Prime Minister has been grafted. When he takes his place by the Pope in the ceremonies of Holy Week, his air of impudent disdain is superb. He turns from time to time towards the diplomatic tribune, and glares without moving a muscle on those poor Ambassadors whom he, the wild bandit boy, has made his dupes. One sees in him the actor who laughs at his audience, the cat which plays with the mice. But when he stoops to address a pretty woman in a drawing-room, when he stoops to whisper to her, almost touching her shoulder, and plunging his audacious eyes into her corsege, you recognise the denizen of the wild rocks of Terracina, and shudder at the thought of post-chaises dragged into the ditch. Equally hated by all classes of society, Antonelli is the only man in Rome about whom there is no difference of opinion.

Those who know him intimately, male and female, agree in saying that he leads a jolly life. He would be the happiest son of the mountains, but for the bore of giving audience every morning, and humbugging diplomacy at all hours. His tastes are simple. A red silk robe, unlimited power, an enormous fortune, a European reputation, and all the pleasures which are worth enjoying. This little suffices for his modest wants.

This happy mortal has one weakness. It is a natural one. He fears death. He never goes out without the greatest precautions. His horses are trained to gallop through the streets. Look out for yourself or you will be run over.

Notwithstanding some points of resemblance in their origin and character it would be unjust to compare Mazarin and Antonelli. Mazarin, who dictated the treaties of Westphalia and the peace of the Pyrenees, founded the greatness of Louis XIV. and advanced the interests of France, while he did not neglect his own. Antonelli's fortune has been made at the expense of the country, of the Pope, and of the Church. One may compare Mazarin to a clever but roguish tailor, who secures a few yards of cabbage for himself but turns out a handsome suit for his customer. Antonelli is like those Jews of the Middle Ages who demolished the Coliseum to steal the metal clasps of the stone.

Contemporary accounts show that M. About's satirical picture is by no means overdrawn. With Antonelli as a man we have nothing to do. Sooner or later he will receive the meed of his crimes. But as the reader peruses this sketch, let him not forget that this exalted savage is the intimate friend of the fanatical Archduchess Sophia, who forced upon Austria the fatal Concordat—that he wields the thunder of the Vatican—that the Pope is a mere puppet in his hands—and the College of Cardinals only instruments of his will. It is Antonelli chiefly who has filled the loathsome dungeons of the Papal States with political victims—it is the rule of Antonelli (for that is synonymous with the secular authority of the Sovereign Pontiff,) that Lord Derby has, according to the *Press*, taken under his protection.

Listen, O Protestants! to the taunts of our Prime Minister's new ally, the Roman Catholic *Tablet*:—"All these people who are arming are quite sure that they neither intend to nor will fight, and that even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile we feel able to assure our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so under any possible government, Whig or Tory." Our Romish contemporary is still apparently in good hope that English blood and earnings are going to be expended on behalf of the Pope and the scoundrel who is his *alter ego*—that by some sudden turn in the current of events, we shall become accomplices after the fact with all the murders, robberies, and sufferings perpetrated by Francis Joseph, Pius IX., Cardinal Antonelli, and King Bomba. "We shall see."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society on Saturday was well attended, notwithstanding that most of the *Friends* had left town, and that persons who usually attend the May meetings had returned to the country. Josiah and Robert Foster, Henry Sterry, Samuel Sturge, Robert Charlton, Dr. Carlisle, G. W. Alexander, and many other old and staunch friends of the good old cause, were at their posts. Mr. Charles Buxton and Mr. Samuel Gurney (the latter in the chair), expressed their hearty concurrence in the society's operations. Mr. Buxton declared his intention of renewing his motion for a committee of the House of Commons very early in the session, and the Rev. Messrs. Ingram, late of Barbice, and John Clarke, of Jamaica, gave flat contradiction to the numerous statements that had been made as to the indolence of the emancipated negroes and the hopeless condition of our West Indian colonies. The one asserted that nearly all those who had once been slaves were now able to read the Scriptures, and had purchased, as the result of industry, their own freeholds; whilst the other declared that many had earned by labour two or three hundred dollars each, and brought their money to him (Mr. Clarke) for investment in land. Mr. Campbell, a gentleman of colour from America, a native of Jamaica, stated that the coloured race were worse treated than ever in America, and that they were looking out for some place to which they might move, where their capital and industry, applied to the cultivation of cotton, might enable them to undersell the American cotton-growers, who could not afford to produce good cotton at a lower price than 11 cents. per lb., by slave labour. The manner in which these observations were received by the meeting, and especially by gentlemen of capital and influence on the platform, encourages the hope that the friends of freedom in all countries may speedily arrive at the conviction that, instead of hoping to affect the consciences of men, who really have no conscience in this matter, it is time to show, by example, in one or more of the British colonies, the superior advantage and profitableness of well-directed and well-compensated free labour. Again and again has it been proved that Jamaica, Trinidad, Dominica, many parts of India, and Africa itself, afford far more favourable spots for the cultivation of superior cotton in immense quantities, than the Southern States of America, and that capital and skilled labour, aided by machinery, could not fail, if properly applied, to prove highly remunerative. All that seems wanting is, that such men as the Gurneys, Buxtons, and Alexanders, should apply their minds to this subject, and take the lead in the formation of an association having for its specific object the establishment of such an experiment as would afford proof to the world, that to obtain an adequate supply of cotton, it is no longer necessary to resort to unrequited, involuntary, in fact, slave labour—profitable only to slave-owners and slave-dealers—but that we might at once increase British capital, restore prosperity to our West Indian and other colonies, and strike a blow that might turn out a death-blow to slavery. Many of the speakers at the meeting referred to the high character and lamented death of Joseph Sturge. Recently this noble-hearted man expressed his approval of the plan here suggested, and would, if his life had been spared him, have assisted in its accomplishment. It is singular that the three men who were the most active at the Anti-Slavery Conference, four years ago, when this subject was agitated, viz., Samuel Gurney, — Price, and Joseph Sturge, are removed from the sphere of labour to their final rest. Let those who survive work, whilst they may. "The night cometh."

N. Brixton, May 30, 1859.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia and other members of the Royal family, left Osborne on Thursday afternoon, and came to town, arriving at Buckingham Palace at a quarter-past six, p.m.

An official communication has been received by the authorities at Gravesend to the effect that the Princess Frederick William, now on a visit to her Royal mother, will depart from that port tomorrow (Thursday).

The Princess paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent on Saturday morning. Her Royal Highness afterwards went to the Exhibition of Painters in Water Colours in Pall-mall East, and also inspected the Gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall. Nothing could exceed the pleasure manifested by the Princess Frederick William at revisiting the scenes of her childhood and youth at Osborne.

A report of the death of the Duchess of Kent was current early in the week, but contradicted imme-

diately by the *Globe*. The Duchess has been ill, but she is now better. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Brown, of Windsor, are in close attendance on her.

The Prince of Wales has paid a visit to Grenada, and has been received there with much distinction.

The *Gazette* of Friday announces that the Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Private Murphy, second battalion Military Train; Lance-corporal Thompson, Quarter-master-sergeant Simpson, and Private Davis, all of the 42nd Regiment. Private Spence, 42nd, would have been decorated also had he survived.

It is rumoured in Rochdale that it is intended to hold a banquet in honour of Mr. Cobden shortly after that gentleman's return to England.

THE WAR.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PIEDMONT.

The allied army has been almost motionless since the battle of Montebello, waiting, it is understood, for additional cavalry, artillery, and supplies of ammunition, &c. The official reports in the *Moniteur* have been very meagre. In one we are told of the Emperor's health; in another, that "the health of the army is in excellent condition;" in a third, that his Majesty has visited Vercelli; in a fourth, that he passed several hours at Voghera, to which place it was erroneously reported that his head-quarters had been removed. We subjoin one of the telegrams:—

ALESSANDRIA, MAY 29.

The Emperor enjoys perfect health. We have but few sick. The weather is beautiful and the heat moderate; the harvest has begun. The army is abundantly supplied with everything. The soldiers continue full of confidence and high spirits.

A few days ago Marshal Canrobert's head-quarters were at Pontecurone; General Renaud's at Casale; General Trochu's at Castelnuovo. General McMahon had his head-quarters at Voghera. At Vercelli the Emperor is said to have been received by the authorities, the clergy, and the populace, who saluted him with hearty plaudits.

The first indications of offensive operations on the part of the allies appear in an official bulletin published at Vienna on Thursday:—

A brigade of the enemy had taken up a strong position on the Sesia close to Candia, but during the night of the 24th-25th inst. the Austrians constructed a battery of four howitzers, and opened fire about four o'clock. The surprise was so great and the result so favourable that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandon his encampment altogether.

This rebuff cannot have been of much consequence, as it appears from the subjoined bulletin, published on Monday, that the Piedmontese have crossed the Sesia:—

The Piedmontese army has passed the Sesia in the face of the enemy, who were fortified at Palestro. After a severe conflict our troops, under the command of the King, took the village from the enemy and made many prisoners. The details of the victory are still wanting.

The *Moniteur* says:—"All the advantage remained on the side of the Piedmontese."

The telegram states that the Austrians have strongly occupied "Bobbio," but this is evidently a misprint for Robbio, the post in the rear of Palestro, where it is probable that the Austrians would gather when attacked at Palestro. French patrols have crossed the Po, near Candia. There seems, therefore, an intention either to cross in force in that quarter, or, at least, to impress Gyulai with the opinion that an attempt will be made to cross in force.

On the same day that the King crossed the Sesia, the Emperor visited the soldiers wounded at the battle of Montebello, in the hospital of Alessandria. He distributed money among them, and spoke words of consolation. His Majesty subsequently departed for Vercelli. According to the latest official news, the Imperial head-quarters were about to be removed from Alessandria. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon has established his head-quarters at Casale. "This movement in advance," it is remarked, "seems to foretell early military operations." Casale is or was in railway communication with Vercelli.

The Austrian head-quarters have been removed from Mortara to Galasco, midway between that town and the Ticino.

On Sunday morning the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Archduke Wilhelm, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Generals Hess and Grinne, left Vienna for Italy.

According to the *Pays* of Saturday, the Austrians, 50,000 in number, have quitted Piacenza, and re-entered Lombardy. This is obviously erroneous.

A letter in the *Pays*, dated Alessandria, May 25, says:—

You are aware that our army is advancing every day towards Lombardy in all directions. It now occupies as advanced posts positions which were in the hands of

the Austrians but a few days since. Now, according to reports which have reached head-quarters, there was reason to believe that the enemy would try a new attack upon our lines; and in order the more completely to put a stop to their offensive movement, we had resolved to support our troops with the whole division of the infantry of the guard. The enemy, however, thought better of it, and shrunk from a renewal of the affair of Casteggio and Montebello. *En attendant* our attack upon the lines of the Po, we are making all necessary preparations for passing the river.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—

ALEXANDRIA, May 28, 11.10.

The Emperor, wishing to diminish as much as in his power the evils consequent upon war, and desirous of giving the example of the suppression of rigours which are not necessary, has decided that all wounded prisoners shall be sent back to the enemy without exchange as soon as they are in a fit condition to return to their country.

GARIBALDI IN LOMBARDY.

Whilst the French Emperor and Victor Emmanuel are waiting to complete their preparations—the famous Garibaldi has made a daring and successful inroad into Lombardy. With a body of volunteers, numbering some say 4,000 and others 10,000 men, many of them scions of the noblest houses of Naples, Bologna, Modena, Parma, and Milan—that singular man, without artillery or cavalry, has crossed the Ticino where it issues from the Lago Maggiore—penetrated to Varese, and entered Lombardy. He arrived at Castelletto, a small village on the left bank of the Ticino, on the night of the 21st, while the Sardinian General Cialdini forced the passage of the Sesia. Garibaldi passed the Ticino in front of Sesto-Calende, and advanced without halting to Varese, a large town at an equal distance from Como, on the lake of that name, and from Laveno, on Lake Maggiore. Accounts vary with respect to the force under his command. Some say 12,000, some 10,000, and others only 6,000, and even 4,000. As he had neither artillery nor cavalry, some uneasiness was entertained for his safety.

The following proclamation was issued by Garibaldi, on entering the Lombard territory:—

Lombards.—You are called to a new life, and you will respond to the appeal as your fathers did of yore at Ponsida and Legnano. The enemy is the same as ever, pitiless, a black assassin, and a robber. Your brethren of every province have sworn to conquer or die with you. It is our task to avenge the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of twenty generations; it is for us to leave to our children a patrimony freed from the pollution of a foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel, chosen by the national will for our supreme chief, sends me to organise you for this patriotic fight. I deeply feel the sanctity of this mission, and I am proud to command you. To arms! Then bondage must cease. He who can seize an arm and does not is a traitor! Italy, with her children united, and freed from foreign domination, will know how to re-conquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations.

At Varese on Wednesday, 5,000 Austrians attacked General Garibaldi's corps. Three hours later the enemy was repulsed with great loss at Malmate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alpes fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. Some of the partisans of Garibaldi shortly after arrived at Como. This important Lombard town immediately pronounced in favour of Italian independence, and was illuminated on Friday night to celebrate the arrival of the volunteers. Garibaldi himself seems to have followed his men at a later hour the same night, and to have entered the town amid bell-ringing. On Saturday morning he was already in possession of Camerlato and Lecco, south of Como, where the Austrian corps of observation had been stationed the day before. Railway communication between Camerlato and Milan was interrupted, and also the telegraphs from Collico to Jocco and through the Valtellina. The Valtellina, the most northern part of Lombardy, and which connects in with Tyrol, likewise are in arms against Austria, and 800 volunteers from that place have joined the insurrectionary force, and have taken possession of the Austrian steamers which perform the regular service on the Lake of Como.

The following telegram from Garibaldi himself, dated, "Como, Friday," has been published at Turin:—

We attacked and defeated the enemy yesterday evening, and entered Como at ten o'clock the same night. The Austrians were completely routed, and fled in the direction of Monza.

The King sent in reply a telegram to Garibaldi, eulogising that General. The latest telegrams are as follows:—

TURIN, Monday.

Garibaldi has received reinforcements at Como. The artillery has been organised and a national guard mobilised. Volunteers are hastening to increase the militia. The national movement is spreading, and the town of Lecco is free.

BERNE, Monday, May 30 (*via* France).

An insurrection has broken out in the Valtellina. The population is repairing in masses to Sondrio, the centre of the revolutionary movement. The Austrian gendarmes who have retired into Switzerland have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities and sent into the interior of the country. The Federal Council has despatched troops to the frontier of the Grisons.

General Garibaldi's vanguard is at Canto. The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employees. It is stated that 8,000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French corps d'armée is expected there.

BERNE, Monday, May 30 (*via* Germany).

General Garibaldi yesterday suffered a defeat by a superior force of Austrians, and has withdrawn into the Canton of Tessin.

It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting

reports. The *Daily News* remarks on the subject:—

If Garibaldi had taken refuge in the Swiss Canton of Tessin he would have been disarmed with his entire force, and could not have a vanguard at Canto, which is on the road to Milan. The news of the insurrection at Sondrio, and the disarming of Austrian gendarmes, given in another telegram, is also dated Berne, Monday, and a despatch from Turin, which is in telegraphic communication with Como, announces that Garibaldi has received reinforcements there. On the whole, we are satisfied that the general is not only in the field, but successful.

It appears that General Neil is with the volunteer chieftain, and that they were expecting the Austrian corps d'armée commanded by General D'Urban. The telegraphic connexion between Como and Piedmont had been re-established.

There have also been some conflicts on the borders of the Lago Maggiore. The following despatch was published at Turin on Friday:—

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy.

The steamer Radetzki appeared before the town of Canobbio and fired a few shots without effect, but the discharges from the small arms of the National Guard and of the Customs Guards soon compelled her to bear away again.

We read in the *Independence Belge*:—Garibaldi's operations have been blamed as dangerous because they are apparently not connected with any general movement; but they do not deserve the criticisms directed against them. Garibaldi was to have been supported by the allied army, but it would appear from Vienna despatches that the Franco-Sardinian army have met with unexpected difficulties on the Sesia and the Po, which they have not as yet succeeded in overcoming.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE ADRIATIC.

The following has been received in Paris from Venice, dated 21st May:—

The French fleet off this coast is composed of only five vessels, viz., a ship of the line, three frigates, and a corvette. Perhaps it may be only the advanced guard, and such is the report here. The flotilla is at some distance from the forts of the Lido, and the people crowd the public gardens to see it. There has not yet been a single shot exchanged between the ships and the forts, but about thirty Austrian merchant vessels have been captured.

An order of the day has been issued by the Commander of Venice, that as soon as twelve shots are fired, the people must shut themselves up in their houses, inasmuch as, after such a signal, nobody will be allowed to walk the streets except soldiers and clergy in the discharge of their functions, and medical men provided with certificates.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday, says:—The Municipality of Venice has requested a reduction of the loan. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce have resigned their official positions. Yesterday a cannonade was directed from the Lida Forts against the French squadron.

From the 8th of June next the steam communication between Trieste and Constantinople will be reopened by the Greek steamer Catherina.

According to advices from Corfu of the 20th inst. about sixty French men-of-war were in the Mediterranean cruising between the Adriatic and the Levant.

A despatch from Trieste says that a Dutch steamer had been chased by a French frigate carrying Austrian colours, and that communication between Odessa and Trieste was suspended.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

Count Gyulai's official report to the Emperor relative to the battle of Montebello has been published in full. It presents the Austrian side of the picture. The following summary of the despatch is taken from the *Globe*:—

Count Stadion, it will be seen, employed in his reconnaissance a very large force. This force consisted of three brigades of the 5th corps, one of the 9th, two battalions of the 8th, and some troops from Piacenza. Stadion crossed the Po on the 20th, and advanced on Casteggio, Robecco, and Cassin. Thus the field of the combat was more extended than from Forey's despatch we had been led to believe. The object was, as we have already stated, to threaten the French right, and ascertain what force was in the neighbourhood of Voghera. According to General Gyulai's account, his soldiers met with small resistance at Casteggio and Montebello; and it was not until the left of the line had advanced to Genestrello that any serious fighting occurred. Here, however, the Austrians found the enemy in superior force. It will be remembered that Forey does not give any account of fighting at Genestrello in the Austrian advance, but represents his troops as posted behind the rivulet of Fossagazzo at the time the enemy occupied Genestrello. But Gyulai tells us that his left had to combat for the possession of Genestrello, and did not carry their point until they had lost many men. French battalions, brought up by railway, a fact not mentioned by Forey, enabled him to expel the Austrians from Genestrello, although they had been reinforced by their reserve under Gaal and Urban. In the meantime there had been sharp battling on the right, where both sides brought their cavalry to bear. Gyulai describes the horsemen as riding over the Sardinians and his footmen as assailing them with the bayonet. In this there is some animus, as it is evident the Sardinian horse fought with great courage, although they may have been overthrown. The combat at Montebello is briefly described, and does not differ materially from that of Forey. Gyulai and Forey alike agree that no pursuit took place, and that the Sardinians retired deliberately and in good order. Forey accounts for only his division, but he counts up all the Austrians

he could see. Gyulai, in like manner, assuming that Stadion had a whole corps before him, fixes the French numbers at 40,000. Both exaggerate. Under the circumstances, we are inclined to believe that the Austrians engaged outnumbered the French all through the fight, but, at the same time, that the reserves included, the French near Montebello outnumbered the Austrians.

General Gyulai's official report states the Austrian loss as follows:—Wounded 718, killed 290, missing 283. These numbers include, we presume, the 200 prisoners made by the French, and if these be deducted the total Austrian loss in killed and wounded would be 1,091,—a figure almost precisely similar to the French loss as estimated in Paris, viz., from 1,000 to 1,100.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Pavia, the Austrian head-quarters, gives the following account of this engagement:—

The French having been seen to the east of Voghera, it became necessary to find out in what strength they were. Accordingly, yesterday morning a body of about 20,000 men, under Count Stadion, were sent across the Po by a bridge at Vaccarizza, a few miles from this, just below the junction of the Ticino and the Po, with orders to push on till they found the enemy in force, to oblige him to show his strength, and then immediately to retire. At about noon Count Stadion reached Casteggio, which he found occupied, and prepared for defence, and he did not take it till after a hard fight. Beyond Casteggio the enemy had secured a position on a rising ground, with the village of Montebello in his centre. Count Stadion attacked immediately, and in about half an hour obtained possession of the heights, losing, however, many officers and men in storming some farmhouses, which were most gallantly defended.

From the heights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of armed men, and immediately hastening back for more. In vain Count Stadion endeavoured to crush the force in front of him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The battle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy. The French were commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers. The Austrians say they fought splendidly; "*Der Franzose ist ein magnifiker kerl*" is an expression I have heard often to-day. A regiment of Sardinian Lancers was nearly destroyed, completely ridden over, by some Hussars.

The General Staff has lost an excellent officer, Major Wittner, who was sent to observe and report to Count Gyulai what he saw. Not satisfied with this passive, but useful and indeed necessary, duty, he put himself at the head of a party attacking a farmhouse, and was killed by almost the first fire. The Austrians had their reserves as close as was usual in the days of old "brown Bess"; the consequence was that these suffered almost as much as the troops engaged, the bullets from the French rifles ranging very far. One regiment of Chasseurs in particular is reported to have been extraordinarily steady, and to have done great execution by its fire.

All the accounts from the theatre of war agree that the conduct of Colonel Cambrils, who, at the head of a battalion of the 74th, aided by the Piedmontese cavalry, arrested the passage of the Austrian columns on the 20th, was most heroic. His gallantry has been rewarded as it deserves. He is promoted to the rank of general of brigade, the brigade of General Beuret, who was killed in that combat, being placed under his orders.

General Forey's report gives some colour to the conjecture that there was a surprise, that the advanced posts of the French were left weak and unsupported, and that the repulse was effected after great slaughter, and the most daring gallantry on the part of the French officers in leading up their men repeatedly, as proved by the numbers of killed and wounded, and that of the men in following them. When General Beuret fell, the men fell back in disorder, upon which General Forey, with more gallantry than discretion, rushed to the front and took Beuret's place; one shot shivered his scabbard and struck his leg, and another tore off a part of his thick epaulette.

ALLEGED AUSTRIAN BARBARITIES IN PIEMONTE.

The statements of this subject are totally irreconcilable. An article in the *Austrian Gazette* designates as calumnies all the statements which have been made as to the conduct of the Austrians in Piedmont. It is impossible, according to the writer, to act in an enemy's country with more courtesy and politeness than the Austrians have done.

When the French, he says, wish to get water from the Po, they make a sign with white handkerchiefs that they thirst for water and not for blood, and the barbarians of our advanced posts smile and do not fire on them. At Novara, all the Piedmontese speak in praise of the Austrian soldiers, who paid for everything, never robbed, and showed themselves as polite as difference of language would permit. Every day and every hour the Piedmontese were heard to exclaim, "*Buoni questi Tedeschi*" (they are good fellows, those Germans).

In like manner the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

Such strict discipline is maintained in the Austrian camp that he who "loots" is almost sure to make acquaintance with the "hanger" (the hazel stick used by the corporals for castigation is so called). Some men belonging to the train thought fit to carry off several looking-glasses, in handsome gilt frames, from the theatre at Mortara, and within two hours after the theft had been committed the culprits had received their dose of stick on the stage of the theatre, and in the presence of some of the municipal authorities.

But some of the charges against the Austrian troops are on the other side sustained by trustworthy evidence. An official inquiry, made on the spot, with the aid of the Inspector of Customs,

establishes the fact that the contributions levied by the Austrians at Vercelli, and which the special correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter of May 15, declared had not been raised, amount to the sum of 2,000,000*fr.* But the most conclusive evidence on the subject is that furnished by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who dates from "General Durando's Head-quarters, Stroppiana, near Vercelli, May 25." He thus describes the village of Prarola:—

I went round the village, and my eyes met everywhere the traces of devastation and plunder. Cattle not only carried away on regular requisition, but actually stolen. Fields of corn trampled by horses, plants cut to the ground, farm walls pulled down, churches plundered, wine cellars inundated; the scene was really heartrending.

At Prarola a cow or an ox is become as rare an animal as a chimpanzee is in our Zoological Gardens. In the course of twenty-four hours one party of depredators alone got hold of twenty-four oxen, and carried them away without leaving any regular receipt. What all this means in English language people at home will judge. The Austrians went back to Pezzana with a stronger body of men, and carried away great quantities of rice, wine, corn, horses, and oxen.

The exactions to which Vercelli and its provinces were subjected during the seventeen days of Austrian occupation are thus described:—

I have carefully inspected the registers of the town council, and I am able to state that the amount of sums already paid, and to be paid, by the town for regular requisitions, is not far short of 2,000,000*fr.* A dinner for General Gyulai and ninety-nine officers was ordered by the chief of the commissariat on the 9th of May; asparagus, fresh peas, fifty bottles of champagne, ten of characho, amongst other luxuries, were ordered. In a letter dated May 15 a Captain Saurdau gave orders for a dinner of forty persons to be served in two hours' time to General Satterly and staff. The *menu* laid down by the captain cost the town council 2,000*fr.* By the letter No. 184 G. T., May 16, the town was ordered to furnish daily three-hundred brente of wine, fifty brente of spirits, eighty quintals of hay, and one thousand sacks of oats. General Sigismund Reishach, Knight of Malta, and Commander of the 7th Austrian *corps d'armée*, wrote on the 3rd of May to the mayor, ordering him to send for the following morning 800 workmen to assist in erecting fortifications. If the number was not to be found, he would, wrote his Excellency, seize every man he could meet in the street. This letter bore the number 160 O. P. Another letter, H. 101, dated May 3, and signed Gyulai, orders the town to furnish the army with 50,000 rations of meat, 50,000 of wine, 25,000 white flour, 25,000 rice, 50,000 tobacco, 50,000 pure salt, 11,250 oats, 75,000 hay. As it was impossible to find such a quantity of tobacco in Vercelli, Gyulai decided that the town council should buy it at Milan. The bill of landing I received is under date from Milan of May 9. The cost of the tobacco thus furnished has been 13,700*fr.*

In reply to the statements that the Austrians were well received at Vercelli the writer refers to a despatch of General Reishach, threatening the town council with summary measures if his proclamations were not respected by the town people and the cry "*Viva Italia*" discontinued.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a letter of the Emperor to the Archduke Charles Lewis, Governor of the Tyrol, directing him to prepare the customary measures for the defence of the Tyrol. The committee of the Tyrolean provincial diet has been increased by the addition of trustworthy persons, in order by that means to learn the views of the intelligent patriots.

The Tyrol is to be occupied by 40,000 men drawn from Bohemia, and commanded by General Clam Gallas. An army, 80,000 strong, will also be stationed between Linz and Salzburg, and another in Galicia.

Baron von Hubner has gone on a special mission to Francis II., the new King of Naples.

It is stated that the Austrian plan of the campaign, drawn up by Colonel von Kuhn, was approved at a Council of War held by his Majesty on the 12th of May. The Colonel von Kuhn, mentioned in this and in other reports, as an officer on whom the greatest hopes are founded, is still a young man, born in 1817. He was captain in a regiment of artillery in 1848, and greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Santa Lucia and the taking of Milan, not only by his personal bravery, but by singularly skilful as well as successful plans laid before and accepted by General Radetzky.

FRANCE.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a discourse to the president of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she depended on the enlightened patriotism of the deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which all must feel in the energy of the army, and when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said, that she reckoned upon the loyal support of the entire nation, which during the absence of the chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and a child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of her Majesty's address. M. de Casagnac, who was present, says that after the speech to the Corps Legislatif, "Prince Jerome, taking up the young prince in his venerable arms, presented him to the assembly, and all the deputies rushed towards the child, disputing with each other the honour of touching his little hands, which they covered with kisses." The Empress was moved to tears, and, says the same recorder, "everybody

present cried, and diffused the general emotion by convulsive shaking of hands."

Referring to the prorogation of the Chambers, a Paris letter says:—

It is said that the Deputies are given to understand that there will be an extraordinary sitting towards the month of August, when it appears the Emperor is to return, after executing the first series of military operations or military triumphs. But, whether the holiday of the legislators be long or short, it was natural they should not wish to separate without repeating to the Empress Regent and the Prince Imperial in person the assurance of their entire devotion as subjects of his Majesty.

Another letter from Paris has the following gossip:—

It is believed that as soon as the French enter Milan the most strenuous efforts of England and Prussia will be turned to effecting some arrangement between the Powers to put an end to the war. The Empress, from feelings of humanity—MM. Walewski, Fould, and other influential persons, partly from humanity and partly for various other reasons—will give their best support in the matter. Prince Jerome, too, is said to be well-disposed, though perhaps he differs from his son in this respect. The first condition, however, is the triumphal entry of the French into the capital of Lombardy, and this doubtless they do not consider put off to the Greek calendar.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—"Hitherto the Government of the Emperor has never considered coal as 'contraband of war,' and we are enabled to state that during the war it will conform to that view."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that independently of the eight divisions already designated to form the army of observation under Pelissier, four additional divisions are being organised for the same object. The whole of the French troops and military stores are expected in Italy on the 28th inst., when the Emperor will make a general inspection of his whole forces.

A private letter from Toulon states that the enlistment of seamen in that port, if not abandoned, is at least suspended. Five gunboats have been made, so as to be taken to pieces, and again remounted, and it is supposed they are to be used against the Austrians on the Lago Maggiore.

A flotilla of gunboats is about to sail from Toulon, under the command of Captain La Roncière le Nourry, to be followed by a second flotilla under the command of Admiral Dupont. It is believed that these gunboats are to act against Venice.

It is reported that M. Benedetti, Director of the Political Department in the Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the Germanic Confederation.

M. Talleyrand Perigord has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

TUSCANY.

On the 23rd of May the Tuscan troops were mustered on the plain of the Cascine, at Florence, to hear read to them an order of the day from the King Victor Emmanuel, in virtue of which the troops of the duchy are placed under the command of Prince Napoleon. The *Tuscan Monitor* gives the following text of the order in question:—

Tuscan soldiers.—At the first rumour of national war you sought a chief to lead you to the field against the enemies of Italy. I accepted that leadership, seeing that it was my duty to give order and discipline to all the forces of the nation. You are no longer the soldiers of an Italian province; you form part of the army of Italy. Deeming you worthy of fighting by the side of the brave soldiers of France, I place you under the orders of my well-beloved son-in-law, Prince Napoleon, to whom important military operations are entrusted by the Emperor of the French. Obey him as you would obey me. He shares in the thoughts and affections entertained by me and the generous Emperor who has come to Italy to avenge justice and defend the national right. Soldiers, the day of great trials has arrived. I depend on you. You have to maintain and enhance the honour of the Italian arms.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The French force which is to constitute his *corps d'armée* will consist of 15,000 men. Tuscany will add 20,000 or 25,000 between soldiers and volunteers. The head-quarters will, it is expected, soon be established at Pistoia. From that town a broad military highway leads to Bologna over the Apennine pass of La Porretta, and another crosses the mountains at the Passo dell' Abellone, leading to Modena. The *Times*' correspondent says:—

From the valleys of the Magra and the Servio French detachments would pour down upon Parma and Reggio, while, perhaps, the main attack would be made by the Prince on the road from Pistoia to Modena.

But before the Prince proceeds on his military operations his presence is wanted at Florence, where it is expected he will bring something like unity, simplicity, and expedition in the transactions of the perplexed and helpless civil rulers of the country.

Another writer says of Prince Napoleon's plan:—

He will remain neither in Leghorn nor Florence, but, following the Pistoia road, advance on Modena. This movement, combined with those of the main army operating between Scrivia and Piacenza, will in all probability induce the Austrians to retreat from Bologna, Reggio, and the other places they hold at present on the right bank of the Po. They are terribly afraid at Rome of this result, foreseeing that the Romagna will rise the instant the Austrians evacuate Bologna.

A letter in the *Athenaeum* says:—

Little Tuscany, when her muster-rolls are complete, will be able to bring nearly 24,000 men to the field—a respectable quota for a population of not two millions. The new regiments are entirely composed of volunteers, a great part of them *contadini*. The forced levy or conscription has not been required to fill the lists. Great numbers of young men of family and fortune have en-

listed in these and in the Piedmontese troops, and the tri-coloured banner seems the rallying point of all the manhood of Italy. A large class of educated men who are unfit to shoulder the musket, artists, professors, men of letters, are every day offering themselves eagerly to give what aid they can to the cause, by taking service in the medical staff, the commissariat, the engineers,—anything, rather than stay behind inactive when Italy takes the field.

The same writer notices as one of the strongest proofs of the nationality of the movement the voluntary offers made by many of the leading mercantile men at Florence and at Leghorn (a number of whom are Jews) to advance money to the Government to any amount required, at a low rate of interest. The offer has been refused, with thanks.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Florence says that some of the Tuscan regular troops, being unemployed, show a disposition to desert, and complain that Tuscany was neglected by the Turin Government. Besides the Tuscan regular force, into which most of the native volunteers were being incorporated, there is also a body of Roman volunteers, who to the number already of 6,000 were being organised into a separate corps, under the orders of another Neapolitan, General Mezzacapo.

Another letter says:—

The regular Tuscan troops leave nothing to desire in point of discipline and instruction; but they are fat and torpid, and they will want a few melting days of march and battle before they may be said to be in proper condition.

REVOLUTION IN PARMA.

At Lanigiana, in Parma, the people have risen and pronounced for the King of Sardinia.

General Ribotti, with Tuscan troops of military engineers and gendarmes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

The whole portion of the Duchies of Parma and Modena lying to the South of the Apennines is in the hands of the Piedmontese up to the very mountain crests.

The provinces of Massa and Carrara have been taken under Piedmontese government.

THE ROMAN STATES.

We learn from Rome, under date of the 21st inst., that active attempts have been made to induce the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope to revolt.

A letter from Rome of the 22nd inst. announces that General Guyon, who commands the French troops at Rome, had notified to the monks of the convent of Montorio, a position which commands Rome, that they must evacuate the convent, in order that it may be occupied by the artillery.

Volunteers were daily leaving Rome in varying numbers.

"The first tidings of success of the Franco-Sardinian army in Lombardy," says the Florence correspondent of the *Times*, "will bring over the whole of the Papal soldiery, not excepting even the very fine regiments of Papal dragoons in Rome."

The following anecdote shows how little respected is the Government, and how loose is the obedience of the people:—

A collector of the taxes, old in office, came up from the provinces lately to reside, perhaps for greater security. He is a very discreet but liberal man. Soon after his arrival he received his passport, and an order to leave within a few hours. On the communication being made to him he replied, "I shall not leave; I am the father of a family, mixed up with no party, and wish to spend my time in peace. This is not the manner to treat a quiet citizen." "You may hold it for certain that you will be compelled to leave," said the police authority, astonished at the boldness of the man. Shortly afterwards he was sent for by the Prefect. On his making his appearance, "What do you want of me?" said Monsignore Mantucci. "On the contrary, what do you want of me, Monsignore?" "You must leave Rome. You have your passport." "Monsignore, I have no answer to give than that already given. I will not leave. If you send gendarmes and cut me to pieces, well and good, but without force I will not leave; and if you will permit me to give you a little counsel, this is not a time to treat quiet citizens in this way—take care, Monsignore, what you are doing." The Prefect, astonished at this unusual tone, contented himself with replying, "Well, I shall take information respecting you."

This anecdote, says the *Times* correspondent, illustrates two points—the usual capricious and arbitrary mode of acting adopted by the police, and the spirit of resistance which is now being made to it. The knell of priestly domination has tolled in Southern Italy.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Ministry of State held a sitting on the 22nd instant, in which it was decided that the loan voted by the Chambers should not be issued for the present, as the funds in the treasury were sufficient to meet the current expenditure. It may be remembered that the Minister of Finance was recently able to advance twenty-five millions of thalers to the Minister of War for military requirements. It is, therefore, evident, from the decision taken by the Cabinet, that for the moment the Government does not meditate taking an active part in the war.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 27th inst., says that the first ban of the landwehr of Berlin has been equipped and armed. This step is to exercise the men with their new rifles.

The King of Saxony opened the Landtag at Dresden on Wednesday, with a speech announcing

the demands for money supplies. The Royal speech says:—

War threatens to make those treaties doubtful on which the rights of Europe now rest. His Majesty is upheld as well by the consciousness that he has always raised his voice in behalf of that which the honour of Germany and the maintenance of just principles demand, as by the consciousness that these his sentiments are shared by the whole Saxon people. Should war ensue for the protection of the just cause, his Majesty hopes with confidence that God will be with Saxony and Germany in general.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet on Friday, the minor German States voted that in certain eventualities military measures should be taken. Prussia claimed that in such cases the initiative should be accorded to her.

Baron Kubeck has been definitively appointed President of the Federal Diet.

GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS.

There is not a regiment in Europe where discipline is more severely carried out than in the companies of volunteers. Garibaldi chooses the men, and when he does not personally know those who come and offer their services to him, he does not accept them without good references. This volunteer corps is composed, besides, in great part, of young men belonging to the best families of Naples, Bologna, Modena, Parma, and especially of Milan. There is at this moment, at the Great Britain Hotel, in Turin, a very rich Milanese countess, whose two sons are volunteers. The elder is twenty-two and the younger nineteen. The mother of these two young soldiers has taken up her residence in Turin that she may be near her children; she cannot see them, for they are fighting at the front posts, but she receives news from them every day, and will not return to Lombardy until the Franco-Sardinian army shall have itself entered at the point of the bayonet.—*Letter in the Sicile.*

We abridge from the same journal a biographical notice of this far-famed Italian chief:—

Joseph Garibaldi was born at Nice, on the 4th of July, 1807; his family have always lived in that seaport, and several of them are living there now. He entered the Sardinian navy at an early age, and soon distinguished himself by his courage and coolness. Implicated in 1834 in the Italian insurrectional movement, this young seaman, compromised at Genoa on account of a liberal conspiracy, found himself compelled to take refuge in France. He travelled on foot across the mountains to Nice, where he lay concealed two days in a friend's house, who by dressing him in the clothes of a farmer of his got him across the Var. After passing two years at Marseilles, chiefly in the pursuit of his mathematical studies, Garibaldi embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to go and serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tunis. As he did not meet there with a part to satisfy his active mind, he could not remain longer than a few months. So he soon set out for Rio Janeiro. The province of Rio Grande del Sol had erected itself into a republic. Our adventurer made an offer of his sword to the military government of Uruguay, and received the chief command of the squadron intended to act against Buenos Ayres. The contest lasted two years. During this time the new commander, quite in his element, performed such prodigies of valour that the natives said of him, "It is not a man but a devil;" and so superstition got mixed up with his name.

The insurrection of the Peninsula in 1848 brought Garibaldi back to Nice. A part of his legion accompanied him; with it he acted prominently in the war of independence against the Austrians in the Southern Tyrol, where as a sharpshooter he incessantly harassed their army.

At Rome Garibaldi was the soul of the resistance. Marshal Vaillant, in his remarkable report of the operations during the siege, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. It was impossible, in fact, to make more of the poor resources left at the disposal of the besieged. The volunteers fought there like veteran troops. On May 9, at Palestina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, twice superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he was still to win the honours of the day. Finally, he sustained for a whole month the attacks of our valiant army, and, as all the officers admit, with admirable presence of mind. The episode of the 8th bastion, represented by the brilliant pencil of Horace Vernet, gives an exact idea of the energy displayed in that defence. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldi, on being called upon to state his opinion, proposed the employment of extreme measures; but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighbourhood of St. Marin. There his troops disbanded. Garibaldi reached Genoa with two hundred soldiers, who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged very actively in trade and industry. About 1852 we find him again in command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased he returned home to Nice.

For five years Garibaldi lived in retirement with his sons on a small island situated between Sardinia and the Madeleine, the Isle of Caprera; he farmed on a large scale, ploughed up waste lands, and built large barns and out-houses. From time to time he used to go to Nice in a small cutter he kept for conveying his materials. The most influential and respected men of that city, those of the French colony with Alphonse Karr at their head, know well how highly he is esteemed there. This brave soldier, whose reputation in private life cannot be assailed, knew how to acquire the respect and sympathy of all. His political adversaries themselves acknowledge his honourable character.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COST OF WAR.—The expenses of the war are already enormous, and few Frenchmen have any conception of them. Independently of the money spent in France on the increased army and navy, the purchase of provisions and stores, besides their conveyance to Italy, the reconstruction of the mat-

riel, making new equipments, buying horses, railway fares, and almost an infinity of other items of cost, there are sent daily from Marseilles 3,000,000 francs in specie, or 120,000*l.* This makes 43,000,000*l.* annually. It is not likely that the exportation of money to this amount can last; but, if it should, we shall scarcely err in estimating the cost of the war at 80,000,000*l.* a-year. If we remember that for every 59*fr.* the State receives on loan it has to incur a debt of 100*fr.*, it would make the real expenditure 135,000,000*l.* a-year; for France cannot pay the expenses of war out of the ordinary receipts of taxation.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

THE PAINFUL REALITIES OF WAR.—A more painful scene was probably never witnessed than the one that occurred on the quay of the Joliette this afternoon. The 78th had been brought down early, and were kept loitering on the wharf until the Sardinian steamer was ready for their reception. In the interval a heavy rain fell, which must have wetted every man to the skin. In vain the poor fellows sought for shelter under the lee of the breakwater, a few tilted planks, and some under a boat of the Coquette English gunboat that was suspended from her quarter, and overhung a floating derrick which was moored alongside. About five o'clock the bugle sounded for the men to fall in preparatory to embarking. And then came the leave-taking. Several of the men had relatives and friends in Marseilles who accompanied them to the wharf. One poor fellow had at least a dozen, who stood out bravely against the pelting rain to see the last of him. When the order to go on board was given he kissed them all round, and seemed the least moved of the party, not but what, perhaps, he felt all the more. The whole party appeared desirous to put the best face on the matter possible; but the trial was a bitter one, and many a scalding tear was brushed away in silence from bronzed cheeks to which they had long been strangers. When the soldier gave a farewell grip of the hand, saying, "*Au revoir, mes amis,*" it was felt how slender was the chance of seeing him again, and that his *revoir* was, perchance, a last farewell. Another was accompanied by a peasant woman, and they stood with joined hands, loth to part. They had not heeded the rain, but wandered about, seeking in vain for retirement from public observation, and when the bugle sounded they cast such a look of affection and despair on one another as filled the standers-by with respect. They were left by themselves, standing on the quay until the last minute. Few words were spoken, but their grief was felt not to be less sacred because of its humble source. And in the "Good-byes" that were heard on all sides there mingled "curses, not loud but deep," on the ambition and obstinacy of those who caused so much misery, and who insisted, for the gratification of their stupid vanity, on such an enormous sacrifice of life.—*Ibid.*

THE NAPOLEON GUN.—A correspondent of the *Sicile*, writing from Turin under date of the 20th inst., gives some details of an incident which has been already briefly mentioned:—"The outposts of the enemy being on the left bank of the Po, opposite Valenza, I could plainly see from the right bank the movements of the troops. It was on this spot that one of our rifled batteries gave the soldiers of Francis Joseph a specimen of their skill. The Austrians had turned their fieldpieces upon a mill, and fired hundreds of shots for about six hours with a very trifling effect. Our soldiers, who were watching the firing, and judged every shot as disinterested spectators, came to the conclusion that the enemy's outposts had very indifferent artillery and were but sorry gunners. When the Austrians had exhausted their ammunition in firing at this unfortunate mill—which is still standing—our men thought it high time to give them a lesson in the art of firing, and accordingly placed six small cannon in battery. These guns, firing at a distance of 2,600 meters, were discharged five times, and the work was done, as of the palisades and fortifications constructed with so much labour by the enemy nothing but a heap of ruins remained. Our rifled guns had fully proved their destructive power. With such arms the effect is produced with almost mathematical certainty. The next day the Emperor came from Alessandria to Valenza to judge of the effect of the new artillery by personal inspection. He saw the destruction of the previous evening in all its triumphant reality, and remained for some time watching the movements of the enemy, who seemed to be preparing for retreat. The Emperor was received with enthusiasm on the part of the people, and an hour afterwards he returned to Alessandria, accompanied by two sides-de-camp only. You may easily conceive that this little affair has further increased the confidence of both officers and soldiers."

THE DUKE OF MODENA.—From Sarzana the road proceeds to Aulla, till lately the great stronghold of the Duke of Modena, who had dotted the hills enclosing the narrow valley with forts bristling with cannon, and was busy even a fortnight ago, when I last went that way, filling up hollows and levelling steep places, with a view to allow free play for his formidable artillery. Notwithstanding the strenuous endeavours of this Royal Paladin, whom the Italians designate by the nickname of "Count of Culagna," from one of the mock heroes in Tasso's comic poem, no man ever stood in awe of that formidable fortress of Aulla. Somehow the very soldiers who garrisoned it and the labourers who dug at those trenches laughed at their master and employer. Rotten eggs and baked apples, it was always thought, were too powerful missiles to storm the fortress of Aulla; and we hear, in fact, that the doughty ducal warrior has all at once, and unattacked, given orders for the evacuation of the mighty citadel, no less than

of its detached forts and watch-towers; that his troops have spiked their cannon and taken to their heels, joining their prince beyond the Apennines, where he has taken up his head-quarters at Bressello, right on, or rather in the Po, ready to throw himself into the arms of the Austrians on the first approach of danger. Of such a nature is the valour of Austria's royal lieutenants in Italy!—*Letter from Genoa.*

EARLY PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.—In a letter from your Marseilles correspondent I read with interest the account of a newly invented mode of transporting artillery, in boxes, marked "Fragile." This quite agrees with, and confirms, information that reached me some time ago from most reliable sources at Genoa and here, to the effect that in the course of last winter a great many cannon were sent from France to the Sardinian States, in boxes, as above described. Add to this the expedition of nearly 100 vessels, in the early part of this spring, to the Black Sea for corn, and the immense stores which your Marseilles correspondent states to have been accumulated in the city whence he dates, and there really seems no room left for doubt that, notwithstanding all professions of a wish to maintain peace, and notwithstanding the assurances to that effect given to the British Government, and notwithstanding the many ingenious means taken to convince the world that his intentions were pacific, the Emperor Napoleon has for many months past been irrevocably decided on making war.—*Letter from Genoa, in the Times.*

FRENCH ARTILLERY RESOURCES.—The French authorities have represented to an officer of a foreign army that they have 200 of these rifled cannon in Piedmont, and here an artillery officer said they had 20 batteries, or 120 guns. There is good reason, however, to believe that both statements are exaggerated, and I have evidence to-day that the resources of France in modern artillery are exhausted. This morning the batteries that were embarked were all smooth-bored guns. I examined one of them, and found, to my surprise, that it was an 8-pounder, cast at Toulouse, November 14, 1851, and engraved with the Republican motto "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," and near the muzzle with the name of a French victory, Bautzen. This fact speaks volumes, and proves that, with all the progress which has been made during the last eight years, and the expenditure during the Russian war to provide specimens of the new arm, the reorganisation of the French artillery is not sufficiently advanced for a great European war.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

INCIDENTS AT MONTEBELLO.—During the thickest of the fight, says the *Times* correspondent at Austrian head-quarters, writing of this affair, one poor French boy deserted, riding straight at a battery of artillery which was firing, and also in the line of fire of the French guns. His horse was shot, but he got up and walked coolly on. When asked why he came over, he said he had disliked leaving home, and wanted to go back. Major Piers, a gentleman of an Irish family, in the Austrian service, was severely wounded, and lying helpless, when I have been informed by more than one eye-witness, he was killed by a French Chasseur. Such an act has only been mentioned, I am confident, to ensure such orders being given as will prevent anything of the kind happening again.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT ALESSANDRIA.—The population of this place last evening witnessed a moving spectacle. At seven o'clock a second detachment of Austrian prisoners arrived, and at eight the removal from the railway station of the last party of wounded soldiers picked up in the field of battle of Montebello commenced. I saw the prisoners pass by the Piazza Reale. The men walked two by two, and were under the escort of a detachment of the 7th Hussars on horseback, and of one of gendarmes, also mounted. At their head were two carriages—in one were two Austrian officers, in the other several other officers who have been slightly wounded. The soldiers on foot were Tyrolean infantry or Hungarian hussars. Almost all appeared to suffer from fatigue and privation. Most of them are tall and of robust frame, and it cannot be denied that, united in masses, they would form an army worthy of combating with the French; but by the side of these Hercules, recruited in the agricultural provinces of Austria, were poor weak creatures, aged apparently only from sixteen to eighteen. These children look as if they had been dragged by force from their families, and what causes that to be thought is that their uniforms are incomplete, as is the case when men are hastily incorporated. Not one of these unfortunate men speaks or understands French. Some of them have been able to make themselves understood in a sort of corrupt Italian, and our Alsatian soldiers have served as interpreters to the others. During the passage of the prisoners, the population of Alessandria maintained a most respectful attitude—not an offensive word escaped them—they paid homage to misfortune. Our soldiers went still further, and their conduct caused great satisfaction to their officers. When the carriages containing the Austrian officers passed before a group of soldiers of the guard, the men ranged themselves in a row and took off their shakos. The Emperor on his part also, acting in accordance with the generous sentiments which animate Frenchmen, ordered that a sum of 10*fr.* should be given to each ordinary prisoner, and 100*fr.* to each officer, and that before their departure for Genoa a substantial meal, with wine and coffee, should be provided for all.—*Letter of May 24.*

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS AT MARSEILLES.—The Austrian prisoners who arrived yesterday are the theme of general conversation. They are now off-

cially stated to be forty-nine in number, including two officers, Aulitzki and Unkrechtsberg, besides the son of a count who had recently enlisted as a volunteer. It was remarked that some of the men were small and appeared very young, barely more than eighteen. But they are certainly not shorter than French infantry, and northern nations generally look younger than those of the south. The men are strictly guarded in Fort St. Nicholas, and none but the authorities are allowed to approach them. I am happy to have to state that, according to the best authority they have been well treated, so that with the exception of the loss of their liberty they are probably no great sufferers by the fortune of war. On all sides the desire may be heard expressed that they may be treated well and with every consideration. Disappointment is felt that the officers have not yet received their liberty on parole. People would like to see them, to ask them to their parties at their country seats, and to have an opportunity of showing that, although the nations may be at war, there are no personal enmities on the part of Frenchmen towards Austrians, and that here a brave foe is respected and esteemed next best to a friend.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

GENERAL DURANDO'S HEAD-QUARTERS.—As we had had excitement enough for the day we turned our tired horses in the direction of Stroppiana, where the head-quarters of General Durando's division have been located since Friday last. We were shown on our arrival into a hall on the ground floor, full of staff and orderly officers. Count Casanova, chief of the divisional staff, whom I had known in 1848, came to meet us as soon as he saw Signor Marchetti, one of his intimate friends. Nothing could exceed the kind reception given me by this distinguished officer. The colonel is the very personification of an Italian nobleman—kind, courteous, without affectation, simple, and prepossessing. He gave me all information I required, and told me he hoped that a general movement in advance would occur in our lines ere long.—*Special Letter in the Daily News.*

ITALIAN NOBLES IN THE FIELD.—At the same table were five fine and intelligent fellows, all volunteers from Lombardy. Both the nobility of birth and fortune were represented there. Duke Guido, Visconti and Count Tadini, from Milan, De Menghini, the son of the president of the provincial tribunal of Briscia, Luigi Caroli, a year ago a lion of Rotten-row, banker, from Bergamo, Magui and Cattaneo, two other bankers from Milan. These gentlemen, who are proprietors of magnificent palaces and delicious villas in Milan and on the lake of Como, are now passing their life in the barracks of Vercelli, sleeping on rotten straw, and grooming their horses like the commonest soldier. I need scarcely tell you that they are as merry and happy as they were in their gilded halls and luxurious gardens.—*Letter from Vercelli.*

ENGLAND UNPOPULAR IN PIEDMONT.—The Italians are as wild against England as a hot-headed and somewhat ignorant people can well be. I know an Englishman has been hustled about and roughly handled near the Caffè del Gran Corso, in Genoa, because he had, inadvertently perhaps, been standing and listening near a group of noisy patriots and suspected of being the *Times* correspondent, or at least a spy. I saw yesterday a bevy of good honest English Jack sailors more than half-seas over, walking along the Strada Nuova, and trembled to think what might be the consequences of a collision between those thoughtless men and the irritable and vindictive holiday folk, who looked with contempt at their flushed faces and unsteady gait.—*Letter from Turin.*

ENGLAND UNPOPULAR IN TUSCANY.—I wish I had words to convey to your readers the strong feeling of animosity which is springing up in Italian hearts against the English in consequence of the conduct of your Ministers in not acknowledging the present Tuscan Government.—*Letter from Florence.*

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

A Malta paper says:—

The present British naval force (thirty-three pendants), large as it is, in these waters, is to be still further vastly increased; and we think that our assertion will be confirmed by the fact when we state that our fleet in the Mediterranean is to be, and that very shortly, made up to ninety-seven pendants, twenty-two of which are to be line-of-battle ships. We have also good authority for saying that the garrison of this island is to be raised to a strength of at least 10,000 men.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* states that the Mediterranean fleet is to be augmented to thirty-five screw ships of the line.

The interest in the Volunteer Rifle Corps movement seems to increase rather than abate. In addition to those places we have already mentioned as having taken steps for the formation of corps, movements are on foot at Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Exeter, Weymouth, Cornwall, Halifax, Ipswich, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Reading, Shropshire, and other places. On Saturday evening last a meeting was held at the factory of Messrs. Silver, Cornhill, at North Woolwich, when it was resolved to form a corps composed of workmen employed at the establishment, who are ready to volunteer to the number of about 200. A rifle corps is about to be formed at Windsor to be composed exclusively of her Majesty's and the Prince Consort's keepers, and men employed in the Royal gardens, at Shaw Farm and Flemish Farm, and in various other occupations in the Great Park. It is calculated that the corps will number about 150.

The War Office has issued a circular of recommendations on the subject of volunteers. They will be expected in case of need to place themselves under military discipline. The drill and instruction

should not be unnecessarily irksome, or interfere with ordinary avocation. The corps should be enrolled in companies of 100 men, or sections of companies, and composed of men who know and can depend on each other. They should be taught independent fighting, but not aspire to be more than an auxiliary force. Government will supply ammunition at cost price. All rifles must be of one gauge. There should also be artillery volunteers, small bodies, taught to work a great gun "mounted, so to speak, at their very door." Likewise flotilla volunteers for the defence of rivers and harbours.

The Liverpool acting committee have been making inquiries at the War Office with reference to the intentions of Government. It appeared the Government could not modify their conditions so as to furnish arms and accoutrements, first, because they had no money; and, second, because they had no stock of rifles; that, though the appointment of officers was vested in her Majesty, there could be no disinclination to receive suggestions and recommendations as to corps choosing officers, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of the county; that Government was willing to consider two or three hours per week sufficient for drill, the half-day thus occupied counting as one of the twenty-four required before a regiment was considered effective; and that when a regiment was declared effective, twenty-four days' drill each year would not be insisted upon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We understand that fourteen Austrian vessels, laden with grain, and bound for this port, have been telegraphed as having passed Gibraltar, and for some weeks past there have been three French cruisers watching the Irish coast from Cork to Cape Clear.—*Cork Reporter.*

The Madrid journals of the 20th state that General Primo de Rivera had received orders to join the head-quarters of the Emperor of the French in Italy, as agent of the Spanish Government, and that a general and some other officers had been ordered to join the Piedmontese camp. It was said that no Spanish officers are to be sent to the Austrian army. The *Wiener Zeitung* declares that Austria identifies herself with the Roman Church.

The Piedmontese Government, as well as the French Cabinet, has given its adhesion to the law of neutrals as proclaimed by the treaty of Paris. The following are its provisions:—Privateering to be abolished; the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; and blockades to be effectively carried out by the presence of such a number of ships as to prevent access to an enemy's port.

Galignani says:—"The Empress, accompanied by the Princess Clothilde and Princess Mathilde, visited the flower show in the Exhibition Palace the day before yesterday. One of the exhibitors having a new species of rose, remarkably fine, presented it to her Majesty with a request that she would deign to give it a name. "Well," said the Empress, "call it the Montebello!" The designation was considered a most happy one, both on account of the recent combat at that place and because the flower was handed to her Majesty by the Duchess of Montebello."

The Intendant-General of Turin has issued an order for the mobilisation of the National Guards of the division of Turin, from the ages of twenty-one to thirty-five.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The Emperor having heard that there was living at Alessandria an old soldier, named Fleuret, eighty-seven years of age, who had received three wounds on the 26 Brumaire, An 5, at the battle of Arcole, in dashing forward among the first on the bridge, sent on the 22nd for the veteran to head-quarters before his Majesty attended mass. The old man, on being introduced to the Emperor, recounted with animation the part which he had taken in that battle, and when he had finished his recital, his Majesty gave him with his own hand the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In receiving this recompense, which exceeded all his wishes, the soldier of Arcole burst into tears, and could only express his gratitude in a few broken words, which were, however, more eloquent than a long address."

According to advices received from Lisbon, the Portuguese Government has declared to the Cortes its intention of remaining neutral during the present war.

The Turin journals mention a curious incident: During the last few days several letters addressed to officers in the Austrian army have arrived at the Post-office of that city. The Sardinian Government has caused them to be delivered to Count Brossier de St. Simon, the Prussian Minister at the Sardinian Court, begging him to forward them to their destination.

We are informed from Berlin that, according to advices from Florence of Saturday, Russia, Prussia, England, and Turkey are said not to have recognised the Provisional Government of Tuscany. The representatives of those countries are also said to have withdrawn their flags.

We learn from Genoa that General Klapka is at present occupied in that city with the formation of a Hungarian Legion, which is to wear the national costume, so as to form a kind of attraction for such of their countrymen as are serving in the Austrian army.

The *Corriere Mercantile di Genoa* affirms that the Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

MAZZINI ON THE WAR.—The *Pensiero ed Azione* (M. Mazzini's paper) being suspended, in consequence of the outbreak of war, the editor addresses

to his readers a farewell article, in which the following passages occur:—"Italy craves for national unity. Louis Napoleon can have no such object in view. He covets, besides Nice and Savoy, which Piedmont has already conceded to him as the price of his alliance, to obtain also an opportunity for the erection of a throne in the South, whereon to place Murat, and a throne in Central Italy for his cousin, Rome, and a portion of the Roman States, are to remain as the temporal dominions of the Pope. Italy would be divided into four States. Two would be governed directly by the foreigner; indirectly, France would have all Italy—the Pope being a French dependent since 1849; and the Sardinian King becoming, by the obligation of gratitude, and inferiority of forces, the vassal of the French empire." In the same article Mazzini warns the world of the plans Russia meditates against Turkey and Hungary, and declares his opinion that the two Czars, "though opposed to each other in heart, have united for the purpose of suffocating the aspirations to liberty, and of imperialising entire Europe."

The Cunard Company have sold a fourth steamer, the Lebanon, to the Spanish Government.

Denmark has just made a declaration of neutrality similar to that made by Belgium and Great Britain.

There is no truth in the rumour that England and Russia have protested against the occupation of Tuscany by the French troops.—*Morning Post.*

Advices from Marseilles state that the steamers arriving at that port from Italy are crowded with passengers. The English are leaving Tuscany, the Roman States, and even Naples.

Literature.

Memoir of the Rev. E. Henderson, D.D., Ph.D. By THULIA S. HENDERSON. London: Knight and Son.

THE late Dr. Henderson was eminently a good, amiable, and devoted man,—respected highly by those who observed him from a distance, and greatly beloved by those who knew him intimately. The services rendered by him to the cause of religion, were as various as they were whole-hearted and useful. As a zealous labourer for the circulation of the Scriptures and the spread of evangelical truth in foreign lands,—as a biblical scholar and commentator,—as a theological instructor of the young ministry,—as a laborious author,—and as a preacher and pastor,—he accomplished more than is permitted to many, in walks which he pursued with a sincerity and diligence, a manliness and modesty, worthy to be admired and imitated. His place in his own denomination for many years, and his numerous works as an author, were such as to make it natural and appropriate that a memoir of his life should be given to the world.

It is to be regretted that the habits of Dr. Henderson—as a worker too much engaged to record his own labours—and the destruction of such papers as might have illustrated his earlier life and toils, in the inundation at St. Petersburg in 1824,—have narrowed the path of his biographer; by occasioning the absence of such materials as are usually depended on for the deeper interest of a memoir. Miss Henderson has, under the circumstances, done more than could have been expected; and, although she undertook her task with diffidence, has performed it with all the love and reverence becoming a daughter, and with the impartiality and good judgment to which the writers of biography nearly related to their subject seldom attain. Without attempting to follow her throughout her father's life,—and remembering that the more important points of his career, from the period of his Bible-labours in conjunction with Dr. Paterson, are, to a great extent, marked out to the public that will take an interest in this volume, by his various works,—we shall seek to commend Miss Henderson's *Memoir* to our readers, by some brief notices of Dr. Henderson's early days.

Ebenezer Henderson was born in 1784, near Dunfermline; in a cot-house, with heather roof, the residence of his father, an agricultural labourer. He was the youngest of six children; of whom two only survived at his birth. The other four had been swept away at two severe and desolating strokes; and it was when "the hearts of the parents were ready to sink within them," that the young Ebenezer was born. His birth was "a ray on the gloom."—"Jean, woman," said the father, "ye see God has not forgot us: He has helped us hitherto, and He will support us, and be our strength in a' times comin'; see we'll jist ca' the child, Ebenezer." George Henderson was a man "superior to most of his station in culture of mind," and "of undoubted piety";—he was a member and elder of the Secession body;—and ruled his household in the fear of God, but somewhat, it appears, after the customary severe home-discipline that marked the past age beyond the Tweed. Young Ebenezer seems not to have been wanting in spirit and

resoluteness; and not to have submitted very meekly to the "taw."

"On one occasion, when between seven and eight years old, the little Ebenezer—despite his having been promoted not many months before to the dignity of 'best man' at his brother's wedding—was caught in the act of perpetrating some childish mischief. Words being deemed an insufficient corrective, his mother laid hold of a stick; and thus armed, she chased the young delinquent into the house. Less disposed to yield than at first, but finding his last chance of escape cut off, he turned suddenly round to face his pursuer. The intended defiance met with a severe and unlooked-for check. Making a retrograde movement as he turned, he came in contact with the edge of a cog that stood behind him, full of boiling whey. Into this he fell backward, and so terribly scalded both his legs, that when able again to venture out of doors he had to go on crutches, with every prospect of being a confirmed cripple. His only occupation now was that of keeping guard over the sheep; his best amusement that of conning over all the picture-books that came within his reach,—such as were illustrative of natural history being his chief delight."

Luckily, the effects of the scald were soon after removed; by his mother's following a prescription given by an old mendicant woman, which was founded on much good sense, but dashed with a due piece of superstition. Soon after his recovery, the boy was sent to what is termed a "road-side school,"—one of those Scottish schools then established "upon adventure," in districts where many villages and lonely houses comprised within one parish, were far distant from the parochial school. "The merest rudiments would probably be all that could, at least in those days, be picked up at Dunduff school," to which young Henderson was sent for a year and a-half. When ten years old he was transferred to a school in Dunfermline, where a respectable English education was given. He is remembered by one surviving schoolfellow as of a retiring disposition, and as having few acquaintances;—another class-mate recalls his fondness for bird's-nesting on the braes at Loch-head and the Blackloch. This was all his schooling,—with the exception of a probable, but not certainly known, attendance on the Latin class of the grammar school, at a time when he was learning the craft of watch-making from his brother, who was settled in Dunfermline.

After leaving school, Ebenezer spent a few months at the farm managed by his father; helping in the farm work, and indulging in "sundry boyish escapades." Afterwards, he went, as we have just intimated, to reside with his brother, who was much his senior, and learn clock-making. But the "fraternal discipline" did not answer. The youngster wanted to go to the races:—brother John prudently forbade his going:—but Ebenezer would go, and did go; and stayed out "till nine!"—so, when he got back he was greeted with "Gang awa'; ye wuna get a bed here the night, sae ye maun just gang hame, till yer father's." Off he started, barefoot, for three miles' walk, including a run by "the witch's plain," which made him "pu' his bannit ourse his een;"—and he arrived at midnight! This breach with the brother was, however, made up; and things went on smoothly for a year and a-half: until one day Ebenezer spoilt a clock-wheel while cutting teeth in it; and a hasty parting of the brothers, not followed by reconciliation for some years, was the result. Another attempt was then made by the lad to learn a trade—that of a shoemaker; in which he so far succeeded as, at the close of his first engagement, to take a temporary situation in "the ladies' shoemaking."

A new era in Ebenezer Henderson's life opened, as far as is known, with the visits to Dunfermline of Mr. James Haldane and Mr. Aikman. Amongst the religious fruits of those well-known labours, was the establishment of a meeting for study and prayer by several youths of the city. Ebenezer Henderson was one of these: and now began to search the Scriptures, "speculatively, at first, and controversially—practically, afterwards, and by God's grace savingly." "From this time there was in him a perceptible and permanent change: henceforward there was no more self-seeking, no more worldly indulgence."

"But, though the young convert had now entered the service of Him who is the Prince of Peace, he did not think himself thereby discharged from the duty of aiding his king and country, where there was a call for measures of national defence. Hence, when a corps of volunteers was being raised in May, 1803, to aid in repelling Napoleon's threatened invasion, he donned the royally-embazoned hat, and was duly trained to the practice of the varied military evolutions. Even this brief passage in his life's story had its meaning and its use. When travelling over the Nogat and other steppes, he and his companions were dependent for days together on game of their own killing; and the snipes at which he fired from the carriage, were acceptable proofs that he had not in vain learned to take an aim and discharge a shot."

He next comes before us "as a volunteer for the service of Christ." Mr. Robert Haldane had established his seminary for ministerial training; and his invitations to the work of spreading the Gospel appeared in the *Missionary*

Magazine. Into this seminary, Ebenezer Henderson entered, for the appointed term of two years. His tutors were Messrs. Stephens, Aikman, Wemyss (the author of the *Clavis Symbolica*, and *Biblical Gleanings*), and George Cowie. For all these Dr. Henderson entertained a lifelong gratitude and esteem. It was 1803 when the seminary was entered by young Henderson—then nineteen years old; he was "very diligent, sprightly, cheerful, and happy." In 1804 he was sent for the summer recess, to engage in missionary preaching in the Orkneys: but there are no records of these first labours. In the second year of his student-life, he received his call to foreign service. Mr. Paterson, of Cambuslang—afterwards so well-known as Dr. Paterson, and whose life has been so excellently written by Dr. Lindsay Alexander—was appointed to missionary work by the Congregational Churches in Edinburgh:—and having to look for some suitable colleague, he went to the Seminary, saw a young man of "fine manly countenance, good figure, healthy appearance, and a forehead which indicated no want of talent," and sagaciously selected him, saying, "That is the man for me." So Mr. Henderson found his proper work; and the two friends, who were set apart to one work, at Leith-walk, Tabernacle, in August 27th, 1807, set sail the following day, laboured—in scenes God appointed to them, contrary to their own plans—"without a discord or a jealousy," and were "brothers for life."

From this point, "The Book for Every Land" has made the next period of Dr. Henderson's life somewhat familiar to the religious public. His own book on *Iceland*—when first published a very novel and informing work, and still both an interesting and valuable one—then comes to the further unfolding of his life-story; and the *Biblical Researches* and *The Vaudois* have each their biographical significance. As being, then, known to some extent, we have passed by in this notice what constitutes the real life and labour of the man; and have restricted ourselves to the preparations of his character by the circumstances and events of his youth. But the record of the later years has, of course, the higher interest; and Miss Henderson has written it in such manner as will satisfy her venerated father's most admiring friends—with a truthful appreciation of his gentle spirit, his simple piety, his conscientiousness as a theologian, his many and serviceable labours as a biblical scholar, and his constancy and courtesousness as a friend. The volume will find its way into all the leading circles of Congregationalism; and deserves a genial acceptance in that wider sphere in which many of the works of its subject have been largely circulated, and have exerted extensive influence.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

A Compendium of Universal History; Ancient and Modern. With Questions on the Entire Course. By the Author of "Two Thousand Questions on the Old and New Testaments." (London: Jarrold and Sons.) We do not recollect that we ever were more astonished by a "compendium" than by this. Here is a cheap, portable (18mo) volume, ranging with the publishers' well-known "Guide to Science," &c., within which will be found a very remarkably complete, and minutely accurate, sketch of the entire history of the world! And it is not, as might be supposed, little more than a series of chronological tables;—is not a mere mention of the bare facts of history: but, gives every fact its own colour, and traces the connexions of the events and movements it describes;—shows how the rise and fall of nations severally, and the progress of humanity at large, have been affected by single persons and actions;—and connects the facts of history with the truths of revelation, and the principles of God's government of the world. Of course, this is done on a very limited scale;—but it is well and effectively done: and whatever young man should read this little book carefully, though unable to make further acquirement of knowledge, would be a really well-informed person as to the history of his race. Besides great events and public affairs, the author has introduced notices of social and ecclesiastical life into his narrative;—a feature that is strongly to be commended. In the hands of an intelligent teacher, such a book as this—with its 1,450 well adapted questions—might readily furnish the most delightful and most instructive exercises of the school-room.—*Elementary Notes on the History of France.* By Mrs. EDMONDS, Author of "English History," &c. (London: Tallant and Allen.) No school-book has been more needed, than a child's history of France: and the want could not easily have been better supplied than by Mrs. Edmonds. Within a hundred pages, and for the outlay of a shilling, here is a clear, comprehensive, interesting sketch of the subject. The right facts are seized; they are given in a very condensed but bright and forcible style; and the tabulated matter, and the questions, will be educationally very useful.—*Elementary Notes on Ancient History.* In the form of a Simple Narrative of some of the Leading Incidents; for Juvenile Pupils. By Mrs. EDMONDS. (Tallant and Allen.) This is a real

child's book,—written pictorially, pleasantly, and simply. It contains seven tales—with the historical ramifications the subjects permit,—namely, Cyrus, Semiramis, Sardanapalus, The Plains of Marathon, Leonidas, Xerxes, and Alexander. It will be seen that they cover a good deal of ground; and just because the little book is not a formal manual, a young child may make, by its aid, the pleasantest possible entrance into the domain of Ancient History.—*Every Child's History of France.* By EDWARD FARR. (London: Dean and Son.) This, too, is a welcome book; and is executed with fair success. It is adapted from "Miss Corner's History of France,"—which has been a popular book on every side. In the early history, it is very unsatisfactory;—in the later, it has more detail than Mrs. Edmonds's work, and furnishes occasionally a page or two of more attractive reading. But as an educational book, it is neither as well adapted to children, nor as intelligible in its representation of the relations of events, as the book of Mrs. Edmonds's noticed above. It has a map and "Portraits of the Monarchs of France."—*Concise History of England, in Epochs.* By J. F. CORKRAN. With Chronological Tables and Maps. (Constable's Educational Series: London: Hamilton and Co.) A book for senior classes in schools, and for junior students in training colleges. The author "has endeavoured to convey a broad and full impression of the great Epochs of English history; and to develope with care, but in subordination to the rest of the narrative, the growth of Law and the Constitution." This aim has been admirably fulfilled:—the story of "the Deeds of England in her struggles for liberty and for a high place among the nations of the world," is told with fulness and with energy of narration; and though minor events and persons are necessarily but slightly noticed, none that have any historical importance are altogether passed over. Mr. Corkran has thoroughly enlightened and impartial views of our history; and may be trusted as a safe guide in shaping the first notions of the young as to the characters and actions of our England's past. It is, also, with great judgment that he has introduced into his work passages from the historical plays of Shakespeare;—thus giving a vitality, and often a grandeur, to the narrative, which the susceptible minds of the young will be sure to feel; while truth to the facts has, in every such case, been carefully respected. This arrangement of our national story, so as to give the character and idea of epochs, rather than the discursive details of political, legal, and internal social history, is particularly fitted to the tastes and capacities of the young; and will greatly help to make those studies supremely interesting, which have often been found wearisome and repulsive. We prefer Mr. Corkran's volume to any school history of England known to us, for the use of junior classes. It does not seek the same kind of use as Mr. Hamilton's highly excellent work, or as the recently published "Student's Hume;"—but, as a school-book in the proper sense, for classes beneath such as are contemplated by the works we name, Mr. Corkran's "Concise History" ought to drive most previous books into the lumber closet.—*An English Grammar.* By W. D. KENNY. (London: Routledge and Co.) A grammar apparently founded on a careful study of the latest and most philosophical works on the subject; and in which an arrangement of the materials with something more of simplicity than has been commonly attained, is very fairly effected. By the use of differing type, the elements are indicated to the beginner; while further exposition stands ready for the advancing learner; and final observations, containing matter suited to students of a higher class, give completeness to this exhibition of the structure and principles of our language. Such a book as this would have been of priceless worth when we were at school; but it has itself become possible only by the publication of other works recently, which will still keep their ground, and deserve to keep it, in the presence of even this formidable, because admirable, rival.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Voices from Calvary. By R. T. Jeffrey, M.D.
Hardwick's Shilling Handy Book of London.
Recollection of Geoffrey Hamlyn. By Henry Kingsley. 3 vols.
History of the Old Covenant. From the German of Kurtz. 2 vols.
Love-Letters of Eminent Persons. Edited by Charles Martel.

BIRTHS.

EASTMAN.—May 24, at 3, Tredagar-square, Mile-end, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Eastman, of Mile-end-road Chapel, of a daughter.
NOTCUTT.—May 24, the wife of Mr. Thomas Samuel Notcutt, of Westgate-street, Ipswich, of a son.
WEIR.—May 17, at Enfield, the wife of the Rev. Archibald Weir, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREGORY—STEPHENSON.—May 18, at Waltham-street Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. Mr. Greaves, Mr. George Henry Gregory, chemist, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephenson, farmer, Brandy Wharf, Lincolnshire.
NOTCUTT—ADKINS.—May 19, at Commercial Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, of Southampton, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. T. Prust, Mr. Alfred Notcutt, son of the late Rev. William Notcutt, of Ipswich, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Adkins, Esq., of Hardington, near Northampton.
BAUNDERS—ASHBY.—May 19, by licence, at the Congregational Chapel, Henley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Rowland, Mr. Henry Saunders, of Dorchester, to Miss Sophia Ashby.

SMITH—ROWE.—May 19, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Miss Emma Rowe.

HOLMES—REED.—May 20, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. Thomas Holmes, to Miss Mary Reed.

BUTLER—JOHNSON.—May 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by licence, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. Thomas Moore Butler, to Miss Ellen Johnson.

BURNLEY—FIRTH.—May 24, at the Upper Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. H. Bean, Charles Burnley, Esq., of Mill Bridge, Liversedge, to Sarah, second daughter of Edwin Firth, Esq., of Flus House, Heckmondwike.

KERRY—SWIFT.—May 24, at the Grove Chapel, Gomersal, by the Rev. J. A. Savage, Mr. Thomas Kerry, of Stapleford, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson Swift, of Gomersal.

SHARP—HARRIS.—May 24, at the Independent Chapel, Ringwood, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch, Mr. Henry Sharp, surgeon dentist, of Christchurch, to Sarah Firman, daughter of the Rev. George Harris.

LEGGE—WILLETS.—May 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Kibworth, by the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. F. Islip, the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of Hong Kong, to Hannah Mary, younger daughter of John Johnstone, gentleman, of Hull, and relict of the Rev. George Willets, of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—May 21, at Warminster, Wilts, in his eighty-second year, the Rev. Andrew Smith, for thirty years a faithful minister of the Baptist Church at Rye, in Sussex, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

LEAVERS.—May 22, at Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Harriott, the wife of William Leavers, Esq., in her seventieth year.

HAMILTON.—May 27, at Portman-square, the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton.

GILPIN.—May 28, Mary Lucretia, daughter of C. Gilpin, M.P., aged seventeen.

STEINKOPFF.—May 29, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, D.D., minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand, for a period of nearly fifty-eight years, and who was formerly Foreign Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

WARNE.—May 29, at his residence, No. 6, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square, in his thirty-seventh year, Mr. William Henry Warne, of the firm of Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, son of Mr. Warne, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

PASHLEY.—May 29, at his residence, in Manchester-square, Robert Pashley, Esq., Q.C., Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, aged fifty-four.

LUSHINGTON.—May 29, in Dorset-square, General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., aged seventy-nine.

GRATIS AND POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A NEW CATALOGUE, corrected to May 10, containing 10,000 volumes of new and popular books, with the published price affixed to each; from which a discount of 2d. in the lb. is allowed. S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Copy the address. N.B. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cosmetic.—The more delicate, lovely, and becoming the human face may be, the more does it suffer from inclemency of weather, impure air, or gastric derangement. In winter, especially during the prevalence of fog or east winds, the skin becomes dry, harsh, and unhealthy. The sedentary at all times are peculiarly subject to this dry skin affection. These vexatious distempers, which not only despoil the beauty, but sometimes grievously diminish the amiability of the gentler sex, are soon relieved and ultimately cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Both remedies together so effectually cleanse and purify, externally and internally, that the stomach and liver improve in function as the skin grows healthier. The digestion and peach-blossom return in company.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF MANY THOUSAND EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE effected by Dr. Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility. Cure No. 41,617. Winchester, Dec. 3rd, 1847. Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c. James Shorland, late surgeon, 96th Regiment.—Cure No. 52,432. Bridgehouse, Primley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right; my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances. James Roberts, wood merchant.

(Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wutzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Specially packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Dr. Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Dr. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food.")

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

This has again been a quiet week on the Stock Exchange. But the upward movement of all kinds of securities steadily increases, in consequence of numerous *bond fide* investments, which are stimulated by the extraordinary ease of the money market, and have rendered stock of many descriptions absolutely scarce. On Monday the funds rose no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher. To-day the market has been buoyant, owing partly to an impression that the war will be brought to an early close. A slight improvement has taken place in the market for English securities, Consols being 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account.

The demand for money continues quiet. In some quarters there may be some additional inquiry,

owing to the preparatory arrangements connected with the 4th of the month, but there is no general movement, and the market remains in the same position as before.

Foreign stocks continue to be actively dealt in at enhanced quotations.

A rather active business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and a further improvement has taken place in most of the principal lines. Caledonians have advanced to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78. Eastern Counties to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Westerns to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland to 97 and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern, Berwick, to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87; ditto York, to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign Market prices have been steady. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares are at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the New at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Colonial lines are also at advanced rates. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 36. Great Western of Canada to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian to 99; and Great Indian Peninsula to 97 and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The imports of the precious metals during the past week were large, showing a total of about 655,000l., of which a portion has found its way, from day to day, into the Bank.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month again show a large increase in the value of our exports, although not quite to the same extent as that of each of the three preceding months of the present year. It is 1,879,297l., while the average for January, February, and March was 2,336,800l. But by the month of April last year the general revival from the panic of 1857 had been established, and the present return, therefore, is no less remarkable than those by which it has been preceded. Cotton goods continue to exhibit the greatest augmentation, but under almost every head the figures are favourable. Among the few items on the adverse side is coal—a circumstance scarcely to have been anticipated, although the great demand for France did not occur until the commencement of the present month.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuitants	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	213 217	213 217	213 217	213 217	213 217	213 217
Bank Stock	221 220	221 220	221 220	221 220	221 220	221 220
Exchange-bills	18 pm 18 pm	18 pm 18 pm	18 pm 18 pm	18 pm 18 pm	18 pm 18 pm	18 pm 18 pm
India Bonds	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18
Long Annuitants	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,180,885	Government Debt	£11,615,100
		Other Securities	£4,450,000
		Gold Bullion	16,705,835
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,180,885		£31,180,835

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,555,000	Government Securities	£11,261,376
Reserve	£2,109,964	Other Securities	£19,298,574
Public Deposits	£5,684,168	Notes	£9,968,660
Other Deposits	£17,017,766	Gold & Silver Coin	702,134
Seven Day and other	765,906		
Bills	£41,240,744		£41,240,744

May 26, 1859.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, May 27, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

ADAMS, W. J., South Lambeth, June 8, July 5.
BARRACK, J., Charing-cross and elsewhere, hotel keeper, June 10, July 8.
BURROWS, J., Woolton, near Liverpool, tailor, June 9 and 30.
ELPHICK, A., East Moulsey, Surrey, butcher, June 6, July 11.
HAYES, J., Old Broad-street, wine merchant, June 7, July 2.
JEFFS, C., Hockley, Nottinghamshire, leather cutter, June 7, July 5.
MOATE, C. R., Old Broad-street, metal broker, June 10, July 6.
ONLEY, J., Birmingham, corn dealer, June 10 and 30.
PALMER, J. D. L., Sheffield, teacher of music, June 11, July 2.
RUSE, R. A., Marlborough-street, piano-forte manufacturer, June 3, July 8.
SATCHWELL, T., Mortimer, Berks, grocer, June 14, July 12.
TILLEY, G., Holborn, publican, June 6, July 11.
WILLIAMS, W., Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, draper, June 7, July 5.

Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

LONG, J., jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, builder, June 16, July 14.
TOPHAM, E., Sheffield, machinist, June 11, July 9.
BROWN, W. H., Sheffield, steel roller, June 11, July 9.
CORSEY, G., Shotton, Warwickshire, cattle salesman, June 27, July 11.
CHAZLER, W. R., and HORNE, A., Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance brokers, June 10, July 15.
LYON, E. D., Castle-street, pianoforte manufacturer, June 9, July 14.
JAMES, J., Saint Just, Cornwall, grocer, June 15, July 6.
WHITWELL, T., Wanstall, Essex, licensed victualler, June 14, July 12.
REDGRAVE, W. R., Norwich, chemist and druggist, June 10, July 15.
EDWARDS, E., Abenbury Vichan, Flintshire, ironmaster, June 9, July 6.
MAYSTON, F., Huddersfield, grocer, June 13, July 18.
BOOTH, T. M., Sutton Saint James, Lincolnshire, commission agent, June 21, July 5.
SILCOX, S. C., Trowbridge, Wiltshire, builder, June 10, July 11.
KATZENTHORN, B., King William-street, merchant, June 9, July 14.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGER, LONDON, Monday, May 30.

Our supplies of British wheat last week were 2,905 quarters coastwise, and 1,314 quarters per rail; of British flour 4,555 sacks coastwise, and 16,403 per rail. The foreign arrivals consisted of wheat—2,450 quarters from Cronstadt, 3,410 quarters from Königsberg, 4,984 quarters from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 2,099 quarters from Hamburg, 410 quarters from Denmark, 600 quarters from Sweden, 2,143 quarters from Holland, 2,287 quarters from Belgium, 2,078 quarters from France, 90 quarters from Odessa, 885 quarters coastwise. Barley—2,870 quarters from Denmark, 2,500 quarters from Berdianski, 1,000 quarters coastwise. Oats—4,000 quarters from Riga, 1,605 quarters from Stettin, 740 quarters from Norway, 10,852 quarters from Sweden, 6,214 quarters from Denmark. Peas—128 quarters from Denmark, 60 quarters from Hamburg. Flour—1,128 barrels from Bremen, 800 barrels from Rotterdam. We had a moderate quantity of English wheat on sale this morning, which met a quiet market, at a reduction of 2s per quarter on last Monday's quotations. The demand for foreign was limited, and where anything was done a stiller decline was submitted to. The millers lowered the top price of flour to 50s per sack, and Norfolks were easily obtainable at 35s to 36s per sack. Grinding barley the turn cheaper; other descriptions without change. Beans are cheaper, and in pea little doing. The arrivals of oats were liberal, and the trade slow, at barely last week's rates. Linseed and cake quite as dear. The weather is warm and fine after a good deal of rain yesterday.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 50 to 52		Dantzic	54 to 55
Ditto White	52 54	Königsberg, Red	50 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	52 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	52 54
Scotch	46 50	Danish and Holstein	48 52
Rye	32 34	East Frisland	48 50
Barley, malting	36 40	Petersburg	40 48
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mangel	39 46	Marianopol	46 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	32 38
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	43 45
Peas, White	42 46	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	38 40	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	30 32
Boilers	—	East Frisland	34 36
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	32 34
Foreign	—	Odessa	32 34
Oats (English new)	24 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	38 40
Sack of 280 lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	53 56	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	53 56	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	53 56	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	20 22
Canaryseed	66 68	Jahde	20 22
Glomerated, per cwt. of		Danish	18 20
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow Red	21 23
German	—	Swedish	22 24
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 140 to 141 lbs		New York	24 26
Rape Cake, 70 to 71 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 to 35 lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	80 85

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; household ditto, 6d to 7d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 30.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 8,701 head. The total supply of stock in to-day's market was only moderate for the time of year. Its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were extensive as to number, and in first-rate condition. For all kinds—owing, in some measure to the return of mild weather—the demand ruled heavy in the extreme, at a reduction in the quotations of quite 2d per cwt. A few very superior crosses produced 4s 2d; but the general top price for beef was 4s 6d per cwt. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,500 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 900 of various breeds; from Scotland, 900 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 250 oxen and heifers. There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep, and the mutton trade ruled heavy, at 3d per lb. less money. The general condition of the sheep was good. We were very extensively supplied with lambs. The demand for them was in a most depressed state, and prices gave way 4d per lb. Calves were very dull and quite 2d per lb. lower than last week. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at late currencies.

Per cwt. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0 to 3	4	Fr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 4 8
Second quality	3	6 to 3	10	Prize Southdown	4 8 5 0
Prime large oxen	4	0 to 4	4	Lgs. coarse calves	3 8 4 6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4 to 4	6	Prime small	4 4 5 0
Coarse Inf. sheep	3	4 to 3	8	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	3	10 to 4	2	Neatam. porkers	3 8 4 2
Lamb 3s Od to 3s Od.					

Lambs 5s 0d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 19s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 21s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 30.

The supplies of meat on offer in these markets continue moderate. Prime beef and mutton sell steadily, at full prices. All other kinds of meat move off slowly at barely late rates.

Per cwt. by the carcass.

Inf. beef	s. d.	Small pork	s. d.
Middling ditto	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Prime large do.	3 10 to 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0 to 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 6
Large pork	3 2 to 3 8	Veal	3 10 to 4 2

Lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 30.

—Since Monday last the arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by land-carriage have been very moderate. The quality of the supplies, however, is good. The imports have amounted to 114 sacks from Antwerp, 110 tons from Dunkirk, and 331 sacks from Rotterdam.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, May 31.

TEA.—The market has been exceedingly firm, and a fair amount of business has been done at full rates. Good common congon is quoted 15d per lb.

SUGARS.—There has been little change of importance to record. The demand both for home consumption and for exportation being limited, at barely previous rates. In the refined market late rates are current for both dried and undried goods.

COFFEE.—The transactions in the private market have been on a very limited scale, as large quantities are announced for sale during the present week, and prices show a slight downward tendency.

RICE.—The demand for good qualities of East India has improved, the late decline having in a great measure recovered.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland last week were 5,080 firkins of butter and 8,017 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 9,760 casks of butter and 373 bales of bacon. Early in the week Dutch butter declined 1s 4d, causing sales of Irish to be pressed, but at the close it rallied 10s per cwt, and prices of best Irish advanced 3s to 4s per cwt. Third and fourth Corks advanced about 1s per cwt. Sales of bacon continuing to be pressed, prices declined 1s to 2s per cwt, but at the reduction more business was done.

TALLOW, Monday, May 30.—Our market continues flat, and prices are again a shade lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 54s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 10d per lb.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 29.—Grapes and strawberries are now getting comparatively plentiful. Among the latter are some beautiful specimens of Sir C. Napier and Admiral Dundas. Pine-apples maintain former prices. French cherries are more abundant; they fetch about half the price of those of English growth. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds realise fair prices. Spring cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may be had in abundance. Green peas, beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may still be obtained. New cauliflowers fetch 4s to 6s per doz. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Cucumbers abundant. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, May 30.—Our market during the past week has continued steady; and the recent advance has been maintained with tolerable firmness. The plantations are generally infected with fly, and show strong indications of blight. The bine, with the present genial weather, is making great progress.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN with a good knowledge of the READY-MADE CLOTHES TRADE. A Member of a Christian Church preferred. Apply, Mr. Wm. Johnson, 51, Sydney-street, Cambridge.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 85s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hutton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good inland, 30s. Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and Cure. A new Medical Guide, written by a Physician, for the Self-Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., free by post, to any address, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, H. Smith, Esq., 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids. A. S. Plumb, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRADE MARK.



SUMMER DIET.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR. "This is an eric to anything of the kind known."—Lancet. Obtain it from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; it is preferred to the best Arrowroot; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in Puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. Packets, 16oz., 8d. Paisley: 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 28, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.

J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one peck (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for Bread-baking, 7s. 8d.; Seconds, 7s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.

Address, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Bury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

33 LUDGATE-HILL AND 110 REGENT-STREET, Are the Dental Establishments of **MESSRS. GABRIEL,** THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS, Patentees of the system for ensuring perfect Articulation and Mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans.

In their IMPROVED MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots; the fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided.

It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority; and unless every satisfaction be given, no fee is accepted.

The best materials are used, which Messrs. GABRIEL are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession.

CONSULTATION GRATIS.—ESTABLISHED 1804.

AND AT 134, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL. GABRIEL'S TREATISE fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

THE PATENT WHITE ENAMEL, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above.—Observe the numbers.

PREPARED WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth or Toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any Chemist in town or country, or direct twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s Improvements in Dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and one 14 inch, 10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
14 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .. 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Medaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

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45, Moorgate-street,
29, College-green, Dublin,

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

SPECTACLES to SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

Fine steel frames, with real Brazil pebbles, 7s. 6d.; ditto, best glasses, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.; solid gold, 20s.; solid silver, 10s. 6d. Spring Eye-glasses, 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d.; gold ditto, 17s. 6d., 21s., 30s. Country residents accurately suited by stating age, &c. Sent free, (by post) all over the kingdom. Enclose stamps or post-office order, payable Upper Baker-street. Pocket Telescopes, define fifty miles, 12s. 6d. Microscopes in mahogany boxes, of immense power, 12s. 6d. BERNARD DAVIS (Optician to the Ophthalmic), 480, Euston-road, Regent's Park, close to Trinity Church (formerly called New-road).

N.B.—Celebrated Double Miniature Glasses of extraordinary power, 2l. each, for Tourists, &c.

THE ADVANTAGE afforded to the PUBLIC in the ESTABLISHMENT of W. CLARK, 152, REGENT-STREET, W., MERCHANT TAILOR, mainly arises from combining the excellencies of the best West-end Private Tailoring trades, in which the Principal was long engaged, with the economy of those houses whose business is transacted alone for prompt payments, and in one of which, likewise, he was formerly employed. While, also, the Establishment may be chosen as one extensive enough to insure the best talent in cutting, the arrangements are such as not to preclude the constant personal attention of the Proprietor to the completion of every order.

W. CLARK disclaims all pretension to exclusive empirical distinction, relying solely upon the above plain facts to secure the support of gentlemen desiring excellence of fit and materials, at a moderate price, and, in giving the name of Permetto Paletot to a leading garment of very general adoption, merely desires that gentlemen may be assisted in ordering the article again to distinguish the garment required.

The Permetto Cloth Paletot Morning or Frock Coat, in a variety of new colouring for the present season, at 42s.; Cotswold Angora suits from 60s.; Guinea Dress or Morning Trousers and Half-Guinea Vests, the Guinea Waterproof Wrappers, Clerical Suits, in Black or Oxford Mixed Cloths, at 44s.; Ladies' Riding Habits from 60s.; Juvenile Clothing equally moderate in price. A large assortment of Wrappers, and every description of Dress ready for immediate use, at W. CLARK'S, Naval and Military Tailor and Outfitter, 152, Regent-street, W., corner of Leicester-street, London.

THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superior Barley-Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an eminently pure, nutritious, and light food for Infants, Children, and Invalids; much approved for making a delicious Oatmeal Pudding, and excellent for thickening Broths or Soups.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GBOATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation, as the purest farinæ of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and alternately with the Patent Barley is an excellent food for infants and children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable grocers, druggists, and others, in towns and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s., and in family canteens at 2s., 6s., and 12s. each.

SUGAR-CURED SPANISH HAMS, 7d. per lb.; Russian Ox Tongues, 1s. 3d. each, or 14s. 6d. per dozen; Osborne's far-famed peat-smoked Bacon, 8d. per lb., by the half-side; spiced breakfast tongues, 6d. each, or 6s. per doz. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; fine old Cheshire, 7d., 7½d., and 8d. per lb.; rich blue-mould Stilton, 8d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; matchless ditto, the connoisseur's delight, 1s. 3d. per lb. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. at this establishment on all first-class provisions; packages gratis.—OSBORNE'S Cheese Warehouse, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, London, E.C.

REID'S LONDON STOUT.—By taking six dozen quarts, 3s. 6d.; pints, 2s. 1d.; imperial pints, 3s. Guinness's Stout, Bass's and Allsopp's India Pale Ale, quarts, 6s.; pints, 3s. 6d.; imperial pints, 4s. 6d. Campbell's strong Scotch Ale, quarts, 7s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 6d.; imperial pints, 5s. 6d. Rudgard's India Pale Ale, 25s. per 18-gallon cask. South African Port, Sherry, Madeira, 20s. and 24s. per dozen Canadian Brandy, 16s. per gallon. Price current on application. Terms cash.—SCALES and ANDREW, Wine, Spirit and Beer Merchants, 95, Regent-street, W., London.

VINEGAR—Patronised by Her Majesty's GOVERNMENT. "Condy's patent concentrated pure Malt Vinegar."—Families, by using this delicious Vinegar insure purity, and effect a saving of Fifty per cent. See report of Dr. Letheby, City officer of Health, and Dr. Hassell, of the Lancet Commission, and others. Sold by the Trade in bottles, labelled and capped. Wholesale, 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Six quart samples sent free to any railway station for 3s. 6d.

PRIMROSE SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S

PRIMROSE SOAP is the most economical and best household Soap for families and laundresses, &c. As much inferior Soap is being sold stamped "Primrose," the public are cautioned to observe that the name and address, "John Knight, York-place, Old Gravel-lane, St. George East," is stamped on each bar.

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Entrance in Villiers-street.—These rooms have been opened, under the superintendence of registered qualified Medical Men, for the legitimate application of Galvanism in the treatment of Nervous Diseases, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Indigestion, &c. Hours of attendance, Twelve to Five (Sundays excepted).

Ordinary Medical Attendant, Mr. J. Smellie, Surgeon.

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WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excru-

cating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Froux, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

No more Pills, nor any other Medicine, for Indigestion (Dyspepsia), habitual Constipation, Flatulency, Acidity, Palpitation of the Heart, Torpidity of the Liver, Bilious Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, General Debility, Diarrhoea, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Despondency, Spleen, &c.

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Without Pills, Purgatives, or medicines of any kind, and without expense, by a simple, pleasant, and infallible means which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies; adapted to the general reader.

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London: James Gillert, 49, Paternoster-row; and through all booksellers in town and country.

VIRGINIAN GUM.—Have you seen the Vir-

ginian Gum? Have you tried the Virginian Gum? Nothing has ever been introduced into this country which has caused such a stir, and has effected so many surprising and wonderful cures as the Virginian Gum!!! It is working wonders everywhere:—the weak are strengthened!—the wounded are healed!—the lame walk, laying aside their sticks and crutches;—and thousands of living souls who have been restored from the brink of the grave, are everywhere gratefully sounding its praise! As a remedy for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Tic-doloureux, Toothache, Pains in the Back, Gravel, Piles, Asthmatic Cough, Hooping Cough, and even Consumption, it is superior to anything in the world!!! The names and residences of Hundreds of Persons can be given, who will testify to the surprising curative powers of the Virginian Gum, in cases of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Sore Throats, Swellings, Abscesses, Boils, Corns, and Bunions, Whitlows, Sore Legs, Bad Breasts, Cracked Hands, &c. As a Digestive, Soothing, and Healing Adhesive Plaster, it is better than any Plaster known by the Faculty; and as the Virginian Gum is not only the Easiest, the most Simple, as well as the Cheapest and most Certain mode of Cure, it must ever continue to be the World's Favourite Remedy. Go!! Get Some!!! Get a Small Box, and try it for yourself!!! After the first trial you will never be without it in the house.—Sold Retail in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. each by Druggists, Stationers, and Patent Medicine Vendors; and Wholesale at the Depot, Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by Bow, London, E. (removed from 139, Goswell-street), and at the usual Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDI-

GESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY. There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bile Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London. Agents—Barclay, 96, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

SMITH—ROWE.—May 19, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. Samuel Smith, to Miss Emma Rowe.

HOLMES—REED.—May 20, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. Thomas Holmes, to Miss Mary Reed.

BUTLER—JOHNSON.—May 22, at the Congregational Chapel, Lombard-street, Newark, by licence, by the Rev. T. B. Attenborough, Mr. Thomas Moor Butler, to Miss Ellen Johnson.

BURNLEY—FIRTH.—May 24, at the Upper Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. H. Bean, Charles Burnley, Esq., of Mill Bridge, Liversedge, to Sarah, second daughter of Edwin Firth, Esq., of Flus House, Heckmondwike.

KERRY—SWIFT.—May 24, at the Grove Chapel, Gomersal, by the Rev. J. A. Savage, Mr. Thomas Kerry, of Stapleford, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Jackson Swift, of Gomersal.

SHARP—HARRIS.—May 24, at the Independent Chapel, Ringwood, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Christchurch, Mr. Henry Sharp, surgeon, dentist, of Christchurch, to Sarah Firman, daughter of the Rev. George Harris.

LEGGE—WILLIAMS.—May 26, at the Congregational Chapel, Kibworth, by the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., assisted by the Rev. F. Islip, the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of Hong Kong, to Hannah Mary, younger daughter of John Johnston, gentleman, of Hull, and relict of the Rev. George Willets, of Salisbury.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—May 21, at Warminster, Wilts, in his eighty-second year, the Rev. Andrew Smith, for thirty years a faithful minister of the Baptist Church at Rye, in Sussex, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

LEAVERS.—May 22, at Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, Harriott, the wife of William Leavers, Esq., in her seventieth year.

HAMILTON.—May 27, at Portman-square, the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton.

GILPIN.—May 28, Mary Lucretia, daughter of C. Gilpin, M.P., aged seventeen.

STEINKOPFF.—May 29, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkopff, D.D., minister of the German Lutheran Church, Savoy, Strand, for a period of nearly fifty-eight years, and who was formerly Foreign Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

WARNE.—May 29, at his residence, No. 6, Doughty-street, Moakland-square, in his thirty-seventh year, Mr. William Henry Warne, of the firm of Routledge, Warne, and Routledge, son of Mr. Warne, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square.

FASHLEY.—May 29, at his residence, in Manchester-square, Robert Fashley, Esq., Q.C., Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, aged fifty-four.

LUSHINGTON.—May 29, in Dorset-square, General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., aged seventy-nine.

GRATIS AND POST FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A NEW CATALOGUE, corrected to May 10, containing 10,000 volumes of new and popular books, with the published price affixed to each; from which a discount of 2d. in the 1s. is allowed. S. and T. Gilbert & Co., Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, London, E.C. Copy the address. N.B. All warranted perfect in every respect, and precisely the same as if the full price were paid.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cosmetic.—The more delicate, lovely, and becoming the human face may be, the more does it suffer from inclemency of weather, impure air, or gastric derangement. In winter, especially during the prevalence of fog or east winds, the skin becomes dry, harsh, and unhealthy. The sedentary at all times are peculiarly subject to this dry skin affection. These vexatious discommodities, which not only despoil the beauty, but sometimes grievously diminish the amiability of the gentler sex, are soon relieved and ultimately cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Both remedies together so effectually cleanse and purify, externally and internally, that the stomach and liver improve in function as the skin grows healthier. The digestion and peach-blossom return in company.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF MANY THOUSAND EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE effected by Du Barry's delicious health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, hiccups, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility. Cure No. 41,617. Winchester, Dec. 3rd, 1847. Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom your Revalenta was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy, dyspepsia, and constipation of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c., &c. James Shorland, late surgeon, 6th Regiment.—Cure No. 52,432. Bridgehouse, Primley, April 3, 1854. Thirty-three years diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right; my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances. James Roberts, wood merchant.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wuser, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]—

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

This has again been a quiet week on the Stock Exchange. But the upward movement of all kinds of securities steadily increases, in consequence of numerous *bond fide* investments, which are stimulated by the extraordinary ease of the money market, and have rendered stock of many descriptions absolutely scarce. On Monday the funds rose no less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher. To-day the market has been buoyant, owing partly to an impression that the war will be brought to an early close. A slight improvement has taken place in the market for English securities, Consols being 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account.

The demand for money continues quiet. In some quarters there may be some additional inquiry,

owing to the preparatory arrangements connected with the 4th of the month, but there is no general movement, and the market remains in the same position as before.

Foreign stocks continue to be actively dealt in at enhanced quotations.

A rather active business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and a further improvement has taken place in most of the principal lines. Caledonians have advanced to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 78. Eastern Counties to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Great Western to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midland to 97 and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Eastern, Berwick, to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87; ditto York, to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; and South Eastern to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Foreign Market prices have been steady. Lombardo-Venetian Old Shares are at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the New at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Colonial lines are also at advanced rates. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 36. Great Western of Canada to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. East Indian to 99; and Great Indian Peninsula to 97 and 97 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The imports of the precious metals during the past week were large, showing a total of about 855,000*l.*, of which a portion has found its way, from day to day, into the Bank.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month again show a large increase in the value of our exports, although not quite to the same extent as that of each of the three preceding months of the present year. It is 1,879,297*l.*, while the average for January, February, and March was 2,336,800*l.* But by the month of April last year the general revival from the panic of 1857 had been established, and the present return, therefore, is no less remarkable than those by which it has been preceded. Cotton goods continue to exhibit the greatest augmentation, but under almost every head the figures are favourable. Among the few items on the adverse side is coal—a circumstance scarcely to have been anticipated, although the great demand for France did not occur until the commencement of the present month.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	92 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	90 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuitants	218	217	217	216	216	217
India Stock	221 220	221 221	222 220	222	222	222
Bank Stock	221 220	221 221	222 220	222	222	222
Bank of England	18 pm	18 pm	22 pm	21 pm	22	21
India Bonds	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15	15 15
Long Annuitants	11-16	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,180,835
Government Debt	£11,015,108
Other Securities	3,420,900
Gold Bullion	16,705,835
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,180,835

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,555,000
Reserve	£2,109,964
Public Deposits	5,684,168
Other Deposits	17,017,766
Seven Day and other	765,906
Bills	—
	£41,240,744

May 26, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, May 27, 1859.

BANKRUPT.
ADAMS, W. J., South Lambeth, June 8, July 5.
BARRACK, J., Charing-cross and elsewhere, hotel keeper, June 10, July 8.
BURROWS, J., Woolton, near Liverpool, tailor, June 9 and 30.
BLISS, A., East Moulsey, Surrey, butcher, June 6, July 11.
HAYES, J., Old Broad-street, wine merchant, June 7, July 2.
JEFFES, C., Hockley, Nottinghamshire, leather cutter, June 7, July 5.
MOATE, C. R., Old Broad-street, metal broker, June 10, July 6.
ONLEY, J., Birmingham, corn dealer, June 10 and 30.
PALMER, J. D. L., Sheffield, teacher of music, June 11, July 2.
RUST, R. A., Marlborough-street, piano-forte manufacturer, June 3, July 8.
SATCHWELL, T., Mortimer, Berks, grocer, June 14, July 12.
TILLEY, G., Holborn, publican, June 6, July 11.
WILLIAMS, W., Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, draper, June 7, July 5.

Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

BANKRUPT.
LOWE, J., jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, builder, June 16, July 14.
TOPHAM, E., Sheffield, machinist, June 11, July 9.
BROWN, W. H., Sheffield, steel roller, June 11, July 9.
CORREY, G., Shottonwell, Warwickshire, cattle salesman, June 27, July 11.
CHAZER, W. R., and HORNE, A., Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance brokers, June 10, July 15.
LYON, E. D., Castle-street, pianoforte manufacturer, June 9, July 14.
JAMES, J., Saint Just, Cornwall, grocer, June 15, July 6.
WHITWELL, T., Wanstead, Essex, licensed victualler, June 14, July 12.
REDGRAVE, W. R., Norwich, chemist and druggist, June 10, July 15.
EDWARDS, E., Abenbury Vicar, Flintshire, ironmaster, June 9, July 6.
MAYSTON, F., Huddersfield, grocer, June 13, July 18.
BOOTH, T. M., Sutton Saint James, Lincolnshire, commission agent, June 21, July 5.
SILCOX, S. C., Trowbridge, Wiltshire, builder, June 10, July 11.
KATZENSTEIN, B., King William-street, merchant, June 9, July 14.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 30.

Our supplies of British wheat last week were 2,905 quarters coastwise, and 1,814 quarters per rail; of British flour 4,555 sacks coastwise, and 16,403 per rail. The foreign arrivals consisted of wheat—2,450 quarters from Cronstadt, 3,410 quarters from Königsberg, 4,984 quarters from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 2,008 quarters from Hamburg, 410 quarters from Denmark, 600 quarters from Sweden, 1,145 quarters from Holland, 2,387 quarters from Belgium, 8,078 quarters from France, 90 quarters from Odessa, 385 quarters coastwise. Barley—2,870 quarters from Denmark, 2,500 quarters from Riga, 1,000 quarters coastwise. Oats—4,000 quarters from Riga, 1,505 quarters from Sweden, 740 quarters from Norway, 10,852 quarters from Denmark, 6,214 quarters from Denmark. Peas—128 quarters from Denmark, 60 quarters from Hamburg. Flour—1,125 barrels from Bremen, 800 barrels from Hamburg. France, 900 sacks Jersey, 150 sacks Antwerp, 61 sacks Rotterdam. We had a moderate quantity of English wheat on sale this morning, which met a quiet market, at a reduction of 2s per quarter on last Monday's quotations. The demand for foreign was limited, and where anything was done a similar decline was submitted to. The millers lowered the top price of flour to 50s per sack, and Norfolk barley the turn cheaper; other descriptions without change. Beans 1s cheaper, and in peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were liberal, and the trade slow, at barely last week's rates. Linseed and cakes quite as dear. The weather is warm and fine after a good deal of rain yesterday.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	—	Wheat	—
Essex and Kent, Red 50 to 52	—	Dantzic	84 to 85
Ditto White	53 54	Königsberg, Red	50 53
Line, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	52 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	52 54
Scotch	48 50	Danish and Holstein	46 52
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	48 50
Barley, malting	36 40	Petersburg	40 48
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, mangan	39 46	Mariopol	46 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 38
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	43 44
Peas, White	42 46	Barley, Pomeranian	50 52
Gray	38 40	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	46 50
Boilers	—	East Friesland	44 50
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	32 34
Foreign	—	Odessa	32 38
Oats (English new)	24 26	Beans	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 40
Sack of 280 lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	53 56	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	53 56	Oats	—
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	30 37
Canaryseed	66 68	Jahde	20 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	18 23
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 25
German	—	Swedish	22 25
French	—	Petersburg	22 25
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 140 to 141 lbs	—	New York	54 56
Rape Cakes, 70 to 71 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 340 to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, May 30.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,702 head. The total supply of stock in to-day's market was only moderate for the time of year. Its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were extensive as to number, and in first-rate condition. For all kinds—owing, in some measure to the return of mild weather—the demand ruled heavy in the extreme, at a reduction in the quotations of quite 2d per lb. A few very superior crosses produced 4s 2d; but the general top price for beef was 4s 6d per lb. The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,500 Scotch, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 300 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 250 oxen and heifers. There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep, and the mutton trade ruled heavy, at 2d per lb. less money. The general condition of the sheep was good. We were very extensively supplied with lambs. The demand for them was in a most depressed state, and prices gave way 4d per lb. Calves were very dull and quite 2d per lb. lower than last week. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at late currencies.

Per Sibs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	to	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4	to	4	8
Second quality	3	6	to	3	10	Prime Southdown	4	8	to	5	0
Prime large oxen	4	0	to	4	6	Lge. coarse calves	3	8	to	4	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	to	4	6	Prime small	4	8	to	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	to	3	8	Large hogs	3	0	to	3	6
Second quality	3	10	to	4	2	Neat sm. porkers	3	8	to	4	2

Lambs 5s 6d to 6s 0d.
Suckling calves, 10s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 21s each

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 30.

The supplies of meat on offer in these markets continue moderate. Prime beef and mutton sell steadily, at full prices. All other kinds of meat move off slowly at barely late rates.

Per Sibs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 0	to 3 4	Small pork	3 10	to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 6	to 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 4	to 3 10
Prime large do.	3 10	to 4 0	Middling ditto	4 0	to 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2	to 4 4	Prime ditto	4 4	to 4 6
Large pork	3 2	to 3 8	Veal	3 10	to 4 6
	Lamb, 4s	4d		to 5s	6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 30.

Since Monday last the arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by land-carriage have been very moderate. The quality of the supplies, however, is good. The imports have amounted to 118 sacks from Antwerp, 110 tons from Dunkirk, and 331 sacks from Rotterdam.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, May 31.

TEA.—The market has been exceedingly firm, and a fair amount of business has been done at full rates. Good common congou is quoted 15d per lb.

SUGARS.—There has been little change of importance to record. The demand both for home consumption and for exportation being limited, at barely previous rates. In the refined market late rates are current for both dried and undried goods.

COFFEE.—The transactions in the private market have been on a very limited scale, as large quantities are announced for sale during the present week, and prices show a slight downward tendency.

RICE.—The demand for good qualities of East India has improved, the late decline having in a great measure recovered.

PROVISIONS. Monday, May 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland last week were 3,080 firkins of butter and 8,017 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 9,760 casks of butter and 373 bales bacon. Early in the week Dutch butter declined to 84s, causing sales of Irish to be pressed, but at the close it rallied 10s per cwt, and prices of best Irish advanced 3s per cwt. Third and fourth Corks advanced about 2s per cwt. Sales of bacon continuing to be pressed, prices declined to 2s per cwt, but at the reduction more business was done.

TALLOW. Monday, May 30.—Our market continues flat, and prices are again a shade lower. P.Y.O. on the spot is selling at 6s 8d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 10d per sibs.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 23.—Grapes and strawberries are now getting comparatively plentiful. Among the latter are some beautiful specimens of Sir C. Napier and Admiral Dundas. Pine-apples maintain former prices. French cherries are more abundant; they fetch about half the price of those of English growth. Oranges fetch 3s 6d and 10s per 100. Nuts of all kinds realise fair prices. Spring cabbages and French beans are plentiful. Rhubarb, asparagus, and sea-kale may be had in abundance. Green peas, beans, new horn carrots, and globe artichokes of foreign growth may still be obtained. New cauliflowers fetch 4s to 6s per doz. Potatoes have not altered in price since our last report. Cucumbers abundant. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Lily of the Valley, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, May 30.—Our market during the past week has continued steady; and the recent advance has been maintained with tolerable firmness. The plantations are generally infected with fly, and show strong indications of blight. The bine, with the present genial weather, is making great progress.

Advertisements.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN with a good knowledge of the READY-MADE CLOTHES TRADE. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply, Mr. Wm. Johnson, 51, Sydney-street, Cambridge.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per GALLON. Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

BEST COALS, 23s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton's, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 23s.; or Good Seconds at 21s. 6d. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 20s. Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: its Cause and Cure. A new Medical Guide, written by a Physician, for the Self-Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., free by post, to any address, on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, H. Smith, Esq., 8, Barton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumb's Arrowroot, very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best Food for Infants and Invalids. A. S. Plumb, Alie-place, Great Alie-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

TRADE MARK.

SUMMER DIET.

BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."—Lancet. Obtain it from Family Grocers, or Chemists, who do not substitute inferior articles. The most wholesome part of Indian Corn; it is preferred to the best Arrowroot; for Breakfast, boiled simply with milk; Dinner or Supper, in Puddings, warm or cold, blancmange, cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids. Packets, 16oz., 8d. Paisley: 77A, Market-street, Manchester; Dublin; and 28, Ironmonger-lane, London.

FLOUR! FLOUR! SUFFOLK.

J. LIMMER and CO., Family Millers, deliver their Superior Flour, warranted free from adulteration, to all parts of London, carriage free, not less than one peck (14lbs.) at per bushel, (56lbs.) Whites, for pastry, 8s. 4d.; Households, recommended for Bread-baking, 7s. 8d.; 7s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 7s.; best Scotch Oatmeal, fine or coarse, 2s. 8d. (14lbs.); German Yeast.

Address, J. LIMMER and CO., West Mills, Bury St. Edmunds; or 1, Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, N. Terms, cash.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

COMFORT TO THE FEET.

THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES are extremely soft and easy, yielding to the action of the feet, without the least pressure or painful effect. A valuable relief to all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, Gout, Chilblains, or any tenderness of the feet. Admirably adapted for all climates. THE PANNUS CORIUM sold also by the yard or piece. HALL and Co., Patentees, 2, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

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Are the Dental Establishments of

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2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls) do.	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
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Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, hemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

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CURE of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia all its forms, Inactivity of the Liver, or Sluggish Circulation. From the constant demand the price is reduced. Forwarded post free. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s.

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